

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Railroad Abandonment

Wisconsin Occupation Tax

The Grain Trade of 1939

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Germination of Corn Artificially Dried



By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Granaries on a Farm in Telemarken, Norway
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXIV. No. 1. January 10, 1940.

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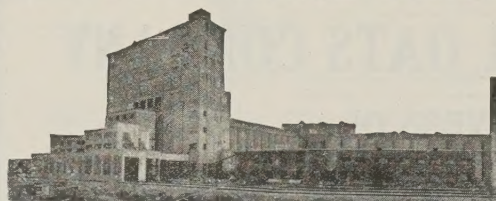
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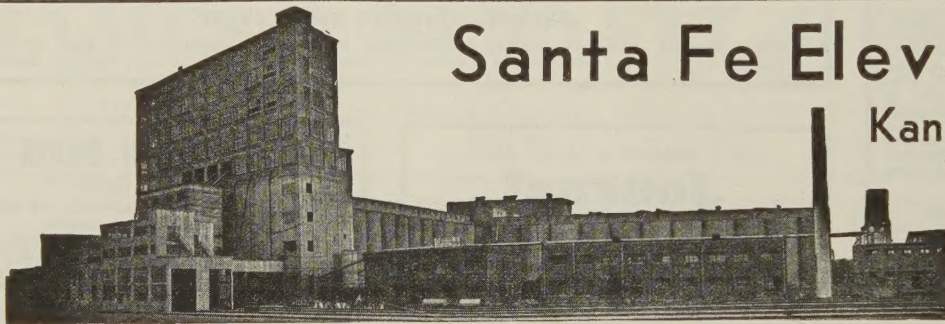
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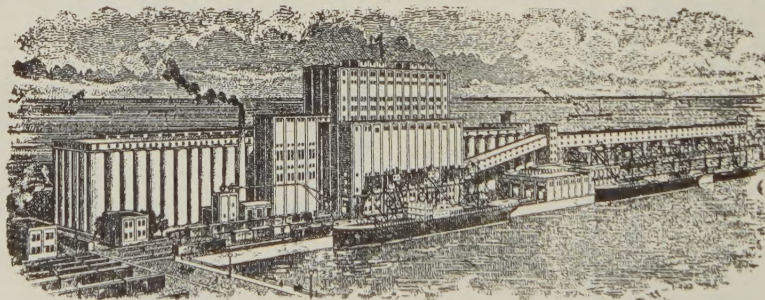
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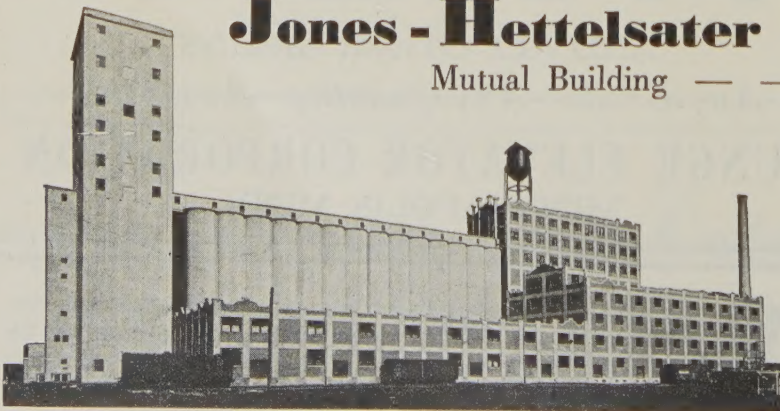
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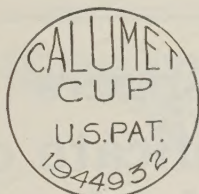
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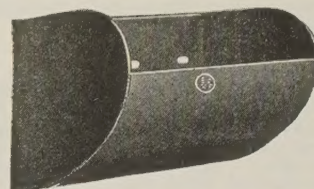
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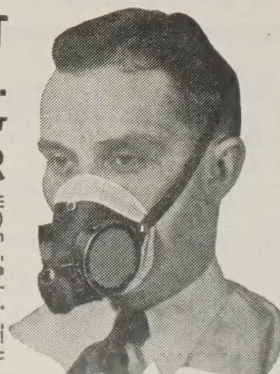
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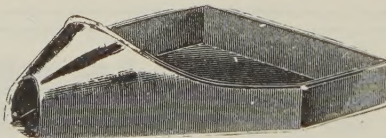
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WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—60 h.p. GE, three phase 60 cycle, induction motor, voltage 220, 700 r.p.m., complete with pulley, base and starter: \$375.00; used less than year. Old-Fashioned Millers, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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MOTORS, REPAIRING and rewinding, rebuilt motors at reasonable prices. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., Inc., 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 144A. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

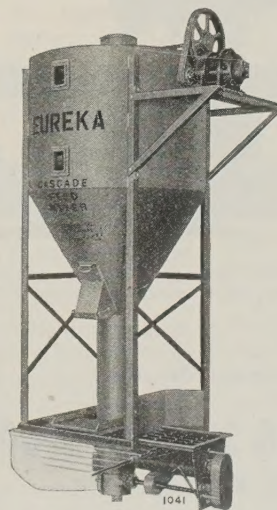
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Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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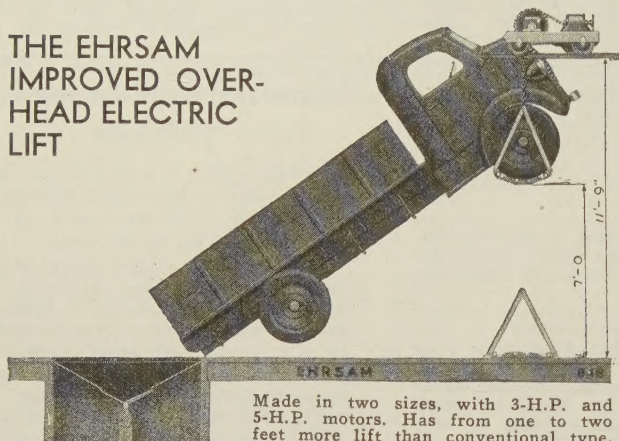
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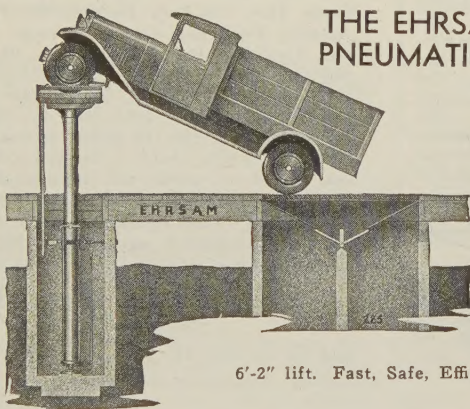
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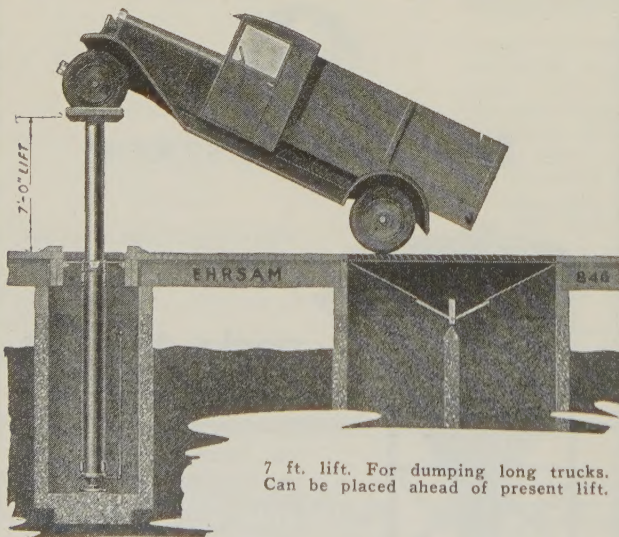
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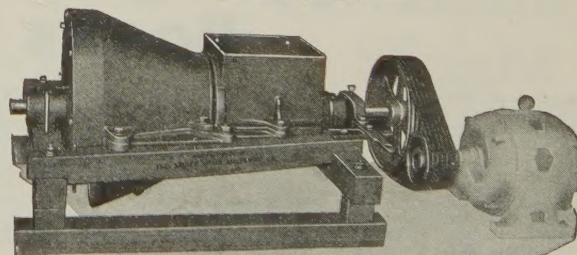
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1940

WHITE corn and soyabean premiums will encourage a marked increase in the 1940 acreage.

RAISING your posted price for grain undermines any confidence the prospective seller has in your price bulletin.

GYPSY TRUCKERS from Versailles, Mo., failing to find satisfactory profit in buying unweighed grain from farmers, stole 250 bus. of ever normal sealed corn, but were captured and, doubtless, will get a long rest in one of Iowa's popular rest resorts for criminals only.

NATIONAL legislation is now in the limelight, it being an off year with the state legislatures, seven of these will convene in January, while eight more are planning special sessions in grain territory, such as Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wisconsin, where the legislative committees of the state grain dealers' associations will have an opportunity to aid the lawmakers with advice.

DEALERS having grain stored in bulk owe it to themselves to inspect their stored grain frequently and turn it when they find it heating, as some vigilant operators recently have found their stocks out of condition.

TREATING SEED grain for smut not only improves the prospect of growers getting an increased yield, but a careful treating will generally improve the quality of the grain harvested which will help the grower as well as the dealer who attempts to market the crop.

BREAKING a contract with a private enterprise to take advantage of federal easy money cost certain farm bureau cooperatives \$41,000 in settlement of suit. Thus a farmer could not invalidate his contract with a grain dealer by turning his grain over to a federal agency.

ONE USEFUL effect of the Federal Seed Act soon to go into force will be a general overhauling of state seed laws in the interest of uniformity. Oregon, for example, allows only one seed of Johnson grass in 25 grams, while Illinois, Indiana and Kansas allow one seed in 5 grams.

THE MISSISSIPPI Valley railroads, taking advantage of the recent decision of the court granting them the privilege of cutting rates for trainload shipments, are now hauling molasses from New Orleans to Peoria in spite of the barges, and, doubtless, they will soon be hauling trainloads of grain to the gulf at rates that will give the barge managers heart failure as well as help the export movement of grain.

CROP INSURANCE by the Government costs too much, in the opinion of dust bowl farmers, even after the Government stands part of the loss and all the heavy administrative expense. A farmer at Morton, Kan., pays a premium of 2.3 bus to insure his average yield of only 7.7 bus. Where crops are so sure as in Pennsylvania and Washington that it is not worth while to insure the premiums are as low as one-half bushel. The insurance adds nothing to the amount of wheat grown. It does place a burden of expense on the farmer and taxpayer.

THE YEGG MEN are again calling on unguarded elevator offices in hope of collecting the cash of the operator and, notwithstanding some take the precaution to carry home their money and place a tag on their safe to the effect that it is not locked, the yegg men break in, blow up the box and scatter its records all about. One recent result at Ft. Wayne, Ind., was that the supply of tear gas set free by the activities of the burglars failed to discourage their operation and they left with over \$400 in cash. As usual, Iowa elevator operators seem especially favored by these night prowlers.

WEEVIL are having a merry time with CCC corn, the mild, open winter is most favorable for their propagation, so the feasters are rapidly increasing in number. Discounts for weevil in grain arriving in central markets are heavy.

THE MILD open weather prevailing during the closing months of 1939 encouraged all grain infesting insects to multiply rapidly and to devour all the grain within reach. When the temperature falls below 32 degrees they prefer to hibernate.

NEVER BEFORE have we received so many complaints from country elevators of damage done to stored grain by grain infesting insects, and even now we have dealers asking for the addresses of manufacturers of effective fumigants for use as far north as middle Wisconsin. It is very evident that all owners of stored grain need exercise greater vigilance throughout this winter if they are to escape heavy damage to their stock of grain. The insects are demanding more and more grain. They are not interested in who owns their chosen food.

Cheap Pickers Penalize Buyers of Snapped Corn

Buyers of machine picked corn owe it to themselves to discount heavily all ear corn offered which contains an excessive amount of husks. The corn snapper, that is, a corn picker which snaps some of the stalk as well as the ears, costs much less than an efficient corn picker. Many farmers are induced to buy the cheaper machine, although they know the husks will shrink the yield of shelled corn.

The improved corn picker with husker attachment is a real husker and will greatly reduce the farmer's cost of gathering his crop, but the snapper makes no attempt to husk the corn, so the buyer is penalized because the husks prevent cleaner making close separation of cob and husks from the kernels of corn.

Careful operators estimate the shrinkage in shelling machine picked corn all the way from two to five pounds per bushel. This, of course, forces an unexpected loss on the buyer. By discounting heavily snapped corn or insisting upon taking eighty pounds to the bushel, the buyer can discourage the marketing of snapped corn and avoid heavy shrinkage in shelling.

In the Southwest, no attempt is made to husk snapped corn until it reaches the sheller, because the husks interfere with the destructive work of weevil, but buyers generally take 75 to 80 pounds for a bushel. Shelling tests disclose the need of taking more pounds of snapped corn if 56 pounds of shelled corn is to be obtained. Neither cobs nor husks are of any value to the dealer; all he wants is a bushel of shelled corn.

Hire Trucks to Move Grain Off Farm

An argument in favor of grain buyers providing trucks to carry the crop from farm to elevator is presented in a study of the cost of maintaining trucks on the farm, made by the Purdue farm management department in Indiana.

The cost to the farmer of maintaining the truck exceeded the cost of hiring transportation of farm products and supplies to and from market on 75 per cent of a group of farms studied. Most farm trucks are driven only a few thousand miles annually.

The grain buyer furnishing trucks at a charge for the service can do better than the Indiana record of one and one-half-ton farm trucks driven 5,200 miles annually at a cost of 5.25c per mile. A complete service to the farmer strengthens the grain dealer's position against the fly-by-night trucking itinerant of unknown address and doubtful responsibility.

1939 Grain Elevator Fires

The complete destruction of 107 grain elevators during the calendar year 1939 and the damaging of 73 more elevators proves conclusively that grain elevator owners are exercising greater vigilance not only in the care of their property, but in the equipment and operation of their plants so as to reduce the number of fires traceable to known causes.

Every elevator owner who really desires to continue to operate his plant will make frequent inspections of his property in the hope of reducing the known hazards and protecting the property so that the annual loss of grain elevator property and the cost of fire insurance will be materially reduced.

It is natural to expect the largest number of elevator fires will occur in states having the largest number of elevators, but this does not hold true every year. In fact, Kansas, which has the largest number of elevators, only lost 7 houses and 6 were damaged, while in North Dakota 12 were destroyed and only 10 damaged. Illinois led all the other states with 23 elevators destroyed and 7 damaged.

While the fire losses are still large enough to swell unnecessarily the cost of insurance, elevator owners are taking greater precaution each year and will eventually effect a marked reduction in the number of fires in grain elevators. The fires occurring during 1939 were credited to the following states:

California, 1 destroyed, 1 damaged; Colorado, 3 destroyed, 1 damaged; Idaho, 2 damaged; Illinois, 23 destroyed, 7 damaged; Indiana, 11 destroyed, 5 damaged; Iowa, 6 destroyed, 8 damaged; Kansas, 7 destroyed, 6 damaged; Kentucky, 1 destroyed; Maryland, 2 destroyed; Michigan, 1 damaged; Minnesota, 4 destroyed, 8 damaged; Missouri, 5 destroyed, 2 dam-

aged; Nebraska, 5 destroyed, 3 damaged; New York, 2 destroyed, 1 damaged; North Dakota, 12 destroyed, 10 damaged; Ohio, 3 destroyed, 5 damaged; Oklahoma, 7 destroyed, 3 damaged; Oregon, 1 destroyed, 1 damaged; Pennsylvania, 1 damaged; South Dakota, 6 destroyed, 4 damaged; Tennessee, 3 destroyed; Texas, 2 destroyed; Virginia, 1 destroyed; Washington, 1 destroyed; Wisconsin, 1 destroyed, 4 damaged.

Causes of Grain Elevator Fires

Sad to relate, the causes of more than half of the fires occurring in grain elevators during 1939 are still unknown, and nothing can be done to prevent other fires being credited to the same cause. When we first started to compile causes of grain elevator fires, most of them were credited to lightning, locomotive sparks and friction, but the protecting of elevators with standard lightning protection has effected a marked reduction in the number of these fires as well as in the amount of losses resulting. The displacement of wood shingles with iron roofing and siding has reduced the number of fires known to have been caused by locomotive sparks almost to a faint memory. Anti-friction bearings have not only reduced the number of fires credited to friction, but they have also greatly reduced the labor, oil and power necessary to operate plain bearings.

Property owners who are willing to profit by the costly experience of their brother elevator operators should be deeply interested in perusing the causes which left only a mass of smoking embers to remind the owners of what they could have done to save their property.

While 63 of the fires credited to unknown causes resulted in the complete destruction of the elevators, 21 elevators were saved with small damage. Many of the known causes could easily have been prevented through precaution by better care of the equipment and by the provision of better fire-fighting equipment. The list of known causes with the resulting damage shows the following results:

Lightning, 6 destroyed, 5 damaged; defective wiring, 2 destroyed, 3 damaged; children playing with matches, 1 destroyed; sparks from cob burner, 3 destroyed, 1 damaged; dust explosion, 1 destroyed; exposure, 9 destroyed, 3 damaged; started in cob bin, 1 destroyed, 1 damaged; cause not given, 4 destroyed, 17 damaged; cause unknown, 11 destroyed, 1 damaged; cause undetermined, 9 destroyed, 3 damaged; sparks from electric motor, 4 destroyed, 6 damaged; engine back-fire, 1 destroyed; spontaneous combustion, 2 destroyed, 1 damaged; started from heating stove, 1 destroyed, 4 damaged; over-heated bearing, 1 destroyed; started in cupola, 4 destroyed; incendiarism, 2 destroyed, 1 damaged; locomotive sparks, 1 destroyed,

2 damaged; started in elevator head, 1 destroyed, 1 damaged; friction, 1 destroyed, 10 damaged; blow torch explosion, 1 destroyed; started from gasoline engine, 1 destroyed; choke-up in leg, 1 destroyed, 1 damaged; dust fire, 1 damaged; brush fire, 1 damaged; originated in grinding room, 1 damaged; over-heated exhaust pipe, 1 damaged; foreign matter in attrition mill, 1 damaged; dust in motor, 1 damaged; burglar's torch, 1 damaged; overheated engine, 1 damaged; cigarettes, 2 damaged; dust in dust bin shaft, 2 damaged; overheated boiler, 1 damaged.

New Elevators Built in 1939

Notwithstanding the AAA bought around 44,000 steel bins to store bulk corn and wheat under the seal of the ever normal granary, the grain dealers of the land, according to the news paragraphs published in the Grain & Feed Journals during 1939, built 191 country elevators, 87 annexes as well as 31 central market elevators and 14 annexes.

The state of Washington led the list with 27 new elevators and 3 annexes. Heretofore the Pacific Northwestern states have been content to store grain in bags, but the war has so increased the cost of bags that all are more willing to recognize the advantage of storing grain in bulk. Ten new elevators were built in Idaho during the year, but only 4 elevators with one annex were erected in Oregon. Reports from that section of the country promise even greater activity in building new bulk handling elevators during the coming year.

Plans for erecting soybean processing plants and elevators to store their beans until needed have been one of the strong factors in the improvement field during the last year. A great increase in the soybean crop of 1939 showed the need for greater storage facilities and the rapidly rising market price for soybeans since the crop started to market is such that the 1940 crop will, no doubt, establish a new high record so processors will make further improvements both in processing plants and storage facilities.

We have no record of where the AAA erected its 44,000 bins, but reports of heating contents as well as insect infestation will, no doubt, discourage the building of any more of these makeshift tin cups. The storage room available in existing elevators, no doubt, could accommodate more than is now stored in the steel bins and better care, too, could be given the grain and handled with much less expense. The AAA seems not to care for expense unless the grain is to be handled by an established grain elevator operator, then the bureaucrats expect him to handle the grain for nothing.

Many elevator builders are still occupied with old contracts and have many new ones in sight so that 1940 promises to be a most active building season for the grain trade.

The building record of 1939 elevators as recorded in the news columns of the Grain & Feed Journals follows:

States	Country Elevators		Central Markets		Feed Mills, New
	New	Annexes	New	Annexes	
Alabama	..	..	..	..	1
Arkansas	3	..	..	..	6
California	..	..	..	..	8
Colorado	4	4	..	..	1
Delaware	..	..	..	..	1
Florida	..	..	..	..	1
Georgia	1	..	..	..	1
Idaho	10	3	..	..	..
Illinois	15	13	7	1	9
Indiana	12	4	3	1	8
Iowa	20	13	2	1	18
Kansas	24	8	2	3	4
Kentucky	..	..	2	..	3
Maryland	..	..	..	..	1
Michigan	3	..	1	..	4
Minnesota	12	10	1	1	19
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	1
Missouri	3	..	..	..	5
Montana	1	1	..	..	..
Nebraska	4	..	..	1	7
New Jersey	..	..	..	..	1
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	2
New York	1	..	1	1	2
North Carolina	1	..	..	..	3
North Dakota	4	5	..	..	1
Ohio	5	4	6	2	5
Oklahoma	20	11	1	..	11
Oregon	4	1	1	..	3
Pennsylvania	1	..	..	..	4
South Dakota	3	2	..	..	1
Tennessee	1	..	1	..	3
Texas	6	5	1	..	7
Utah	..	..	..	..	1
Washington	27	3	2	2	4
Wisconsin	6	..	..	1	5
Total	191	87	31	14	151

Promote Local Grain Exhibits

The Remington (Ind.) Farmers Cooperative Co., under the able management of Everett Daily, was the principal promoter of the first purely local soybean show in the country only a year ago this month.

On Jan. 4 this year the Remington show was repeated with every success, and with a large following of farmers, who placed 68 entries of soybeans in the exhibits to be examined, judged and tagged with blue, red or white ribbons.

Such local shows like county fairs give farmers an opportunity to learn more about the crops they raise, encourage them to devote their time, attention, land and other facilities to growing better crops that are in demand by processors.

Such shows are meeting places for farmers and industry, where each learns better to understand the problems of the other, and to cooperate with each other.

This year such a local soybean show has been scheduled to be held at Van Wert, O., on Jan. 23. It is to be hoped that the future will see many more local soybean shows and many more local exhibits of high quality crops to encourage farmers to work for premium quality that will return them bigger dividends thru satisfying better the demands of the eventual consumers of farm products. More and more country grain dealers will take a prominent part in arranging these

local shows and exhibits because such part will redound to their benefit thru giving them bigger and better crops to handle.

Nebraska-Iowa Truck Survey

Deserving of special mention is a private survey of the itinerant trucking situation made by Harry R. Clark, chief grain inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange, appearing on page 22 in this number of the Journal.

It is a fair-minded, fact finding survey. It does not criticize the railroads for failure to meet the competition of truckers, nor does it commend them.

The survey recognizes an economic situation in the cost of moving grain from point of production to point of consumption that permits a trucker to fit himself into the buying, selling, and transporting of grain at a profitable gain for himself. From this it may be presumed that so long as this economic situation exists, some truckers will take advantage of it. Truckers, like other merchants, are interested in making as good a living as possible. If and when no profit exists for them in the buying, selling and transporting of grain, their activities will be transferred to other lines.

The survey finds that a cut of one-third in rail rates is necessary to place grain now moving in trucks back on the rails. No complaint here. In the end, economics will rule. Either the rates are cut and grain movement goes back to the rails or they are not cut and the trucking of grain continues to take more and more from the volume of freight traffic the rails have left.

The survey finds country grain dealers entering the trucking business. This also is to be expected. No alert country elevator operator is going to sit idle while truckers buy grain from under his nose, or sell to his customers. If he loses business to trucks and there is money to be made from the operation of trucks, he will buy and operate trucks. It is not a question of liking or disliking trucks or truckers.

The economic situation that permits the existence of trucks in the movement of grain between buyer and seller is well exposed in the Clark survey. Altho the survey is confined to single types of areas, fairly conducted surveys in other parts of the grain producing and grain consuming territories would find a similar situation. The competition between transportation systems and methods will eventually find its true solution.

Farm Stocks Jan. 1

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The U.S.D.A. reports farm stocks on Jan. 1, 1940, to have been as follows, in bushels: Jan. 1, 1939, in parentheses: Wheat, 238,985,000 (280,088,000); corn, 1,930,814,000 (1,819,710,000); oats, 594,684,000 (695,695,000). The averages for the year 1929-1938 were: wheat, 216,486,000; corn, 1,356,179,000; oats, 632,724,000 bus.

Another Dust Explosion

An explosion of grain dust in the cupola over the storage bins of the 2,500,000 bu reinforced concrete elevator of the Union Terminal R. R. Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., damaged several bins, the floor and the tripper immediately above them Jan. 3. No one was injured, but the house was damaged about \$20,000. Damage to grain was inconsequential. The plant was operated by the Hart, Bartlett, Sturtevant Co.

The storage annex of this modern elevator is 68 ft. 1 inch by 518 ft. 1 inch long composed of circular concrete bins 21 ft. 11 inches inside diameter by 91 ft. 3 inches in height. The 69 bins are arranged in three rows of bins, 23 to a row with two rows of interbins. The walls of the cupola being composed largely of glass, which easily gave way before the force of the explosion, were not greatly damaged.

The house must have been free from dust except where tripper was diverting grain from belt to bins, as careful investigation disclosed no evidence of explosive force except in vicinity of the tripper. Fortunately no workmen were in the cupola at the time of the explosion.

Fine grain dust will not explode unless exposed to a spark or a flame. While static electricity may have caused the offending spark which set off the explosion of dust surrounding the tripper, it would seem equally probable that some hard substance in the grain had been thrown by the fast traveling belt against the spout diverting grain to a bin and caused the spark responsible for the explosion.

Wisconsin Occupation Tax

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin on June 21, 1939, decided in favor of the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. and the Pabst Brewing Co. in their suit to avoid the personal property tax on grain and malt stored in their elevators.

On May 1, 1938, the Schlitz Co. had in its elevators and warehouses 412,000 bus. of barley and 939,000 bus. of malt. The Pabst Co. had 572,650 bus. barley and 543,516 bus. malt.

The City of Milwaukee attempted to assess the grain and malt as personal property and the tax was paid under protest and the suit brought to recover.

The city claimed that the state occupational tax applied only to grain and to public elevators and that malt was not grain. Not being so exempted, the malt was subject to the personal property tax.

Sec. 70.41 (1) Stats., reads as follows:

Every person, copartnership, association, company or corporation operating a grain elevator or warehouse in the state, except elevators or warehouses on farms for storage of grain raised by the owners thereof, shall on or before Dec. 15 of each year pay an annual occupation tax of a sum equal to one-half mill per bushel upon all wheat and flax and one-fourth mill per bushel upon all other grain received in or handled by such elevator or warehouse during the preceding year ending Apr. 30; and such grain shall be exempt from all taxation, either state or municipal.

Justice Wickhem, on appeal by the city from the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, said:

The section does not refer to every person whose occupation is that of operating a grain elevator or warehouse, or a public grain elevator or warehouse. It specifically refers to every person operating a grain warehouse or elevator in this state.

It is contended by the city that malt or malted barley is not grain. The evidence produced and the findings of fact are that it is grain. Malted barley is barley that has been germinated and the germination stopped at a suitable point of the development of the sprout by the application of heat and drying. The grain is indistinguishable from barley in appearance except to the extent that the sprout changes its appearance. It is capable of being used as seed, and it has not in any way lost its physical identity.—286 N. W. Rep. 602.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Copy of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are interested in getting a copy of the Wage & Hours Law as it applies to country grain elevators, and would appreciate very much if you can advise us where and how we can obtain a copy of this law.—Shannon Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ans.: Write to the Wages and Hours Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and ask for: 1. A copy of the Fair Labor Standards Act; and 2. The administrative interpretations thereunder. The latter is important as defining "area of production" and giving exemptions.

Cost of Handling Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am interested in receiving information concerning the cost of handling grain, especially corn, thru the country or other elevator, and I am wondering whether your office can refer me to articles published in recent years in The Journal covering the subject.—F. W. Bartling, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Ans.: Summarized on page 425 of May 24, 1939, number of the Journals Consolidated will be found the grain handling costs as determined by state authorities of Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado, by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Oklahoma and Texas and nationwide by the Federal Trade Commission; and on page 533 of June 28 number a report on costs in Indiana by Lucian A. Garner.

Lincoln, Neb.—The southwestern corner of Pawnee county has "a whale of a crop of rats," according to A. E. Anderson, state-federal crop statistician. Thousands of rats are overrunning a small area, damaging edible farm stocks, and C. C. C. stored corn. One farmer claims to have poisoned hundreds at a time, without making appreciable inroads on the infestation. Dry weather is said to have driven the rats from fields and streams to farm buildings in search of water.

Leahy Heads Kansas City Board of Trade

Jack F. Leahy, of Clay-Leahy Grain Co., became president of the Kansas City Board of Trade at the annual election held Jan. 2. He succeeds E. C. Meserve, Jr.

President-elect Leahy, who is 52 years old, was born in St. Louis. For 24 years he has been in the grain business at Kansas City, beginning his career with the E. E. Roehen Co. Prior to that he was a freight claim adjuster for the Missouri Pacific railroad.

In partnership with Frank Clay, Mr. Leahy formed the Clay-Leahy Grain Co. in 1918, to do a cash grain commission business. Tho the firm has branched out into the operation of wire offices and a few country elevators, mainstay of the company is still the cash grain commission business.

Mr. Leahy has been particularly active in support of cash grain commission merchants. He helped organize and served as vice-president of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'ns last spring, and was made president of that organization at its first annual meeting last October.

Mr. Leahy has been a director of the Kansas City Board of Trade several times; enters his new position as head of the organization with years of experience, and a thoro understanding and deep appreciation of the problems of central market grain merchants.

From Abroad

New restrictions on the transfer of British sterling abroad have been announced, effective Jan. 8.

The food ministry announced that no ration cards would be issued for dogs in Great Britain. Even the cheapest cuts of meat will be denied them.

Germany has made large credits available to Rumanian exporters of wheat and oil and will send 170 locomotives and 3,000 freight cars after the goods.

The British government Jan. 4 requisitioned all merchant ships of the United Kingdom to speed a food import program going into effect Feb. 1.

Sweden has appropriated \$5,900,000 for storage of agricultural products and \$7,100,000 for financing agricultural adjustments. The government has approved a purchase price of \$1.39 a bu. for domestic wheat and rye, effective June 1.

Great Britain is suffering a scarcity of corn and some breakfast cereals made from corn are practically off the market. One of the country's biggest whisky distillers has had to suspend production and dismiss one-third of its employees due to inability to get supplies of this grain.

The continued strength of flaxseed prices at Buenos Aires and Rosario has occupied the lime-light this week. In view of the fact that this is the time when we should expect the heaviest pressure from new crop seed, the steady increase in prices seems all the more astonishing. A number of reasons have contributed to this situation, chief among them being the expectation that a U. S.-Argentine trade treaty with a cut in duty on flaxseed was shortly to be announced. However, today (Jan. 6) it has been announced that

negotiations have been broken off.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

Switzerland's experiment with storing 22 carloads of imported grain in a hermetically closed tank submerged in the Lake of Thun last June, to find a means of storing grain where it would be safe from possible air attacks, has proven satisfactory so far. Upon opening the tank recently and grinding some of the grain, mills at Thun and Interlaken found it gave satisfactory results. The wheat had remained sound in its underwater storage.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 15. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 22, 23. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Feb. 13, 14. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 26, 27.—Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 26, 27, 28.—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Back Seat Driving to Blame

By DR. BENJ. M. ANDERSON,
Prof. of Economics

Government economic planning is back seat driving by a man who does not know how to drive and who does not know where he wants to go.

The great disorders in economic life since 1929 have been caused by such planning, particularly by governmental interferences with the orderly functioning of markets, increased taxes, and deficits created by expanding government functions.

The agricultural adjustment administration's parity price policy is a reversion to medievalism.

Government planning, to be effective, would require the abolition of democracy and individual rights.

The market place is a far more modern and efficient instrumentality of economic coordination than government. The substitution of government control for control by freely moving market prices is not progress but dangerous retrogression.



Jack F. Leahy, Elected President Kansas City Board of Trade

Granaries in Norway

Grain growing and handling in Norway is that of an importing country, with an assured demand for grain in store at all times of the year.

Agriculture is thus placed on a substantial basis, the government aiding by paying premiums of 60 cents on wheat and rye, 36 cents on barley and 12 cents on oats, per bushel, to stimulate home production, yet over 300,000 tons of grain are imported annually.

In the autumn of 1938 Norwegian farmers got \$1.80 for wheat, \$1.61 for rye, \$1.20 for barley and 76 cents for oats per bushel.

One-fourth of the land is covered by forests, 2.5 per cent, or 800,000 hectares being under cultivation. Since 1900 the amount of home grown grain has increased 32 per cent. The farms are small and are tilled by owners, not by tenants. Warmth of the Gulf Stream along the coast makes farming possible even in the northern part, where barley ripens in 80 days after sowing. Much of the farming is done on the 150,000 large and small islands. The climate is moist.

The country villages found in other lands are not found in Norway. The farmers go in for large and substantial buildings. Granaries and outhouses are built large enough to hold a year's harvests. Activities which in other countries are carried on in villages are pursued in the well built farmsteads. The stacks and ricks of other countries are little used.

In the engraving shown on outside front cover are two typical Norwegian granaries such as are common on the farms in the hill country. Concrete piers support the sills at a considerable distance above the ground. The purpose is to protect the contents from ground moisture and rodents. Sills and the hewn logs forming the walls of the bin are mortised at their ends to hold them firmly together, and probably came from the standing timber seen in the background. The upper story overhangs, with logs standing vertical, and the eaves have a generous overhang to protect the walls from rain. Those built at the present day have their walls built straight up without overhang. These outhouses are used to store grain.

A large capital is invested in farm equipment. A farm of only 35 to 50 acres will have its own self-binder, and a farm of 75 to 100 acres will have a tractor.

Grain in Norway is handled by the Staten's Kornforretning (Government Grain Monopoly) established in 1928, to import grain, to buy home-grown grain, to mill the grain and sell flour. The privately owned mills, 16 in number, are running as before, but grind under instruction from the monopoly. The monopoly absorbs the freight charges on flour so the price of flour is the same everywhere, even 1,000 miles distant.

A modern concrete round bin grain elevator and head house at Oslo is owned and operated by the monopoly.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. Helen Hart and J. Lewis Allison of University Farm have discovered that stem rust of wheat can be cut down from 90 to 20 per cent by treatment with toluene sulfonamide, scattered on the soil in pills made up with quartz sand. Effective in the laboratory, it is too expensive for field use.

Delray Beach, Fla.—Hickman Price, 53 years old, once famed as the man who hoped to operate a wheat ranch stretching from the Texas Panhandle to the Canadian border, by applying business accounting methods to agriculture, passed away at his home here Dec. 14. His efforts to operate a 23,000 acre wheat ranch south of Amarillo, Tex., in 1931, the beginning of his dream, failed at the end of its first season.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n Will Meet at Des Moines, Iowa

"First complete grain & feed show in Iowa" is the billing being given the annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Assn. on the occasion of its shift to a winter instead of a summer date. The meeting has been definitely scheduled for Feb. 27, 28 & 29 at the Ft. Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

In the past the Western meeting has been held in early summer, while the convention of Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa has been in the fall. Next month, for the first time, the two groups will meet together, and final consolidation into a single organization is proposed at that time.

Because the meeting is in advance of the spring seed and feed seasons, an unusually large industry show of exhibits is planned, according to Ron Kennedy, secretary of the joint group. The entire show will be in the hotel, adjacent to the meeting rooms.

Throughout the convention, emphasis will be on forum discussions rather than on formal speeches. Most of the time the attendance will be divided into two or more groups, carrying on discussions simultaneously. The banquet and entertainment will be Wednesday, the second night of the convention.

Hugh Hale of Royal, Iowa, is now president of the Western, and Jim Olson of West Bend is at the head of the Independent Feed Dealers. Plans for the consolidation were laid at the feed convention in Des Moines last fall, to be culminated in February.

Of the 1938 corn crop of 2,542,258,000 bus. it is estimated 1,941,669,000 bus. went for feed and seed, 566,895,000 was sold and 33,674,000 bus. was used in the farm household.

Price-fixing does not appeal to one farmer near Pittsburgh, Pa., who refuses to raise his price for retail sales of milk at his farm to 44 cents per gallon, as ordered by the government control board. At 44c he would lose all his customers and at 22c, paid by dealers, he could not pay expenses, so he sells at 30c. He says "This law is vicious."



Bert Collins, St. Louis, Mo., President-elect, Merchant's Exchange

Indiana Ass'n Will Meet

The tentative Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n program of the 39th Annual Convention to be held Jan. 29-30, 1940, Indianapolis, Ind., follows:

MONDAY MORNING SESSION

Registration, 10th Floor, Columbia Club.
10:00 A. M. (Sharp)—Entertainment.
Address of Welcome—George L. Denny, President, Indianapolis Board of Trade.
Response—C. R. Bahler, Galveston.
President's Address—W. R. Beck, Shelbyville.
Report of Secretary—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.
Address—"Changes in Federal Seed Act"—A. S. Carter, Chief Seed Inspector, Lafayette.
Treasurer's Report—R. B. McConnel, Indianapolis.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30—Entertainment.
Address—E. H. Sexauer, President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., Brookings, S. Dak.
Discussion—"Individual or Federal Grain Storage."
"Processing Tax Legislation"—Herman Fackler, Vice President, Millers National Federation, Washington, D. C.
"Factors Influencing Hog Prices"—Carl G. Simon, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis.
"Hundredweight versus Bushel in Sale of Grain"—Rollin E. Meek, Chief, State Bureau Weights & Measures, Indianapolis.
Discussion—"Effect of Multiple Car Rates on the Grain Trade"—Freeman Bradford and E. P. Costello.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

"Labor Problems: How to Deal with them"—Fay W. Patrick, Attorney, Indianapolis.
"Vitamins on Parade"—A sound picture furnished through the courtesy of The Allied Mills, Inc.
"The Future of America"—Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.
Report of Nominating Committee:
A. W. Erickson, Crop Observer, Minneapolis, Minn.

The BANQUET will be on Monday night, at the Columbia Club. The Indianapolis Board of Trade, and local grain, feed and allied firms will furnish an elaborate Floor Show, followed by a Cotillion Dance. An Evening of Fun—no speeches. Dinner at 6:30 P. M. Sharp.

Entertainment will be furnished by the Association to the visiting Ladies on Monday afternoon. This will either be a Moving Picture show, or a Travelogue Talk by a prominent Indianapolis woman who has traveled extensively in the countries now at war.

St. Louis Chooses Collins as President

The nomination of Bert Collins for president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange is equivalent to election Jan. 10 under the usual procedure, Mr. Collins having been first vice president, second vice president and a director.

His connection with the grain business began 30 years ago as office boy for Bert H. Lang & Co. For five years he operated elevators at St. Louis and Chicago, returning to St. Louis twenty years ago as the representative of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago.

He became associated 11 years ago with the Checkerboard Elevator Co., and when J. M. Chilton went with the Federal Farm Board nine years ago succeeded him as manager, a position he now holds.

A successful administration of the affairs of the Merchants Exchange for the coming year can be anticipated under Mr. Collins' able direction.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Why Not Let Railroads Meet Competition

Grain and Feed Journals. The Interstate Commerce Act says: "In the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, the Commission shall give due consideration, among other factors, to the effect of rates on the movement of traffic. . . ." Yet, with trucks swarming the highways of the Middle West—disrupting business—demoralizing markets—costing farmers, merchants, railroads and all other taxpayers literally millions of dollars, the Commission, with an utter disregard of public welfare, has restrained the railroads from publishing experimental rates intended as the first step of an endeavor to recapture grain business now lost to trucks.

The Commission intends to hold a hearing notwithstanding the fact these reduced rates are urged by both railroads and grain interests. Why the delay, and why should the hearing be held remote from the affected area instead of in Omaha or in Kansas City? Could it be the Commission fears to face facts by sending their delegates to the Missouri River markets?—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Abbreviated Dust Control Systems Do Not Prevent Explosions

Grain & Feed Journals:—I can understand the Superintendent's feeling of confusion after reading of the dust explosion at the Port Terminal Elevator in Houston, Tex., in view of the statement that a complete dust control system was installed in this elevator.

Without being familiar with the dust control equipment installed in this plant, we were an unsuccessful bidder for the work in 1930, and the system specified is not by any means a complete dust system as we consider dust control systems today. The system installed, if made according to specifications, provides for sweeping outlets throughout the working areas of elevator and suction connections on the belt discharge points in work house basement and to the belt loader points in the bin floor.

There was no suction connections called for on any of the leg boots or on the receiving belt loading points or the draw-off spout loaders in basement tunnels. Neither was there any suction called for at turn heads, trippers, or on the house bins in the upper floors of elevator. All of the above is necessary if the working areas of the elevator are to be kept sufficiently free from floating dust to eliminate the possibility of propagation of a dust explosion.

According to reports, the explosion started in the head floor and travelled through three floors below and there must have been sufficient dust in the atmosphere to carry the explosion from one floor to the other, if the three distinct explosions reported occurred. This part of the elevator was built before 1930 when it was enlarged and the dust collecting system installed.

Whether the scales, garners, and leg heads had vents to the outside to eliminate pressure and dusty atmospheres resulting from such pressures, I don't know. It was customary at that time, and more or less the same now, that when garners and scales were vented to the outside, they were equipped with 12 or 16" stacks which are not nearly large enough to relieve the pressures built up in the scales and garners.

While we do not claim that we can entirely eliminate minor explosions in legs, garners, or

storage bins, we do claim that in any average type elevator construction, we can eliminate the dust in the working areas to a point that a minor explosion will not be propagated into a major explosion and the disasters that result from same. I would like to show you some of the more recently equipped plants which have all the equipment mentioned earlier in this letter, connected with positive suction and the freedom of dust in the working areas resulting from same.

Even with the rather abbreviated systems installed ten years ago, and many such systems are being installed today due to the fact that owners have not yet become entirely sold on the fact that if dust explosions are to be eliminated, it is necessary to eliminate floating dust in the working areas. Experience is much in favor of dust control as there have been only two or three major explosions where even partial dust control systems were installed. The fact that the damage in this Houston explosion was confined to the top four floors of working house would indicate that dust conditions were considerably better than in the average elevator, else the explosion would have carried through the remainder of the elevator.—The Day Company of Canada, Ltd., By A. B. Os-good, Winnipeg, Man.

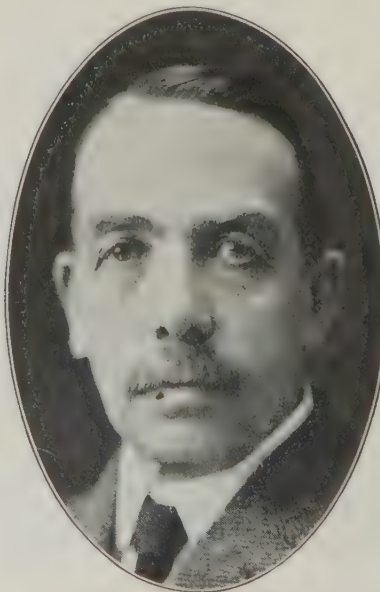
Baltimore, Md.—During 1939 the Baltimore market received, with comparative figures of last year in parentheses, 20 tons hay (204); 51,948 tons mill feed (50,369).

John Fleming Passes On

John Fleming, leader in the Canadian grain trade until his retirement after 30 years of active service, and president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1908-09, collapsed and passed away on a down-town street in Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 2. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Fleming was born in Scotland. Moving to Canada 60 years ago, he entered farming in the Deloraine district of Manitoba, and followed this occupation for several years before entering the grain business.

J. M. Fleming, president of C. D. Howe Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont., is his son.



J. Fleming, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Lake Boats Delivered 164,274,-946 bus. Grain to Buffalo

BY GEORGE E. TOLES

Climaxing the busiest season in grain at Buffalo since 1930, the navigation season came to a close here with 58 vessels in the Winter storage fleet.

Earlier beliefs that Buffalo's Winter grain storage fleet might attain record proportions of about 150 boats were altered as the unprecedented rush of grain to the port tapered off as the close of the navigation season approached.

Much of the grain for export which might have been held in vessel storage in Buffalo suddenly was rushed to Buffalo for unloading and shipping by rail to the seaboard under a 5-cent-a-bushel rate.

In 1938 there were 60 grain boats moored here during the Winter. The largest number of boats so far was 121 during the Winter of 1924. Following the World War, in the 1918 Winter, 117 boats were tied up at the local wall.

Advent of the European war and the finest Fall sailing weather experienced by shipping interests in many years were factors contributing to the heavy rush of grain from the head of the Lakes after the season's movement up to Sept. 1 had been below normal and rather disappointing.

Within 24 hours of Germany's invasion of Poland and amid reports that a general European conflagration was inevitable, grain shipping began to hum on the Lakes. Freighters idle were rushed into service.

Hundreds of grain carriers poured out of Fort William and Duluth with cargoes for Buffalo. In November, alone, approximately 32,000,000 bus. were unloaded by Buffalo elevators. Elevators idle for several years reopened to house the huge flow of export grain.

Railroad and marine interests, at odds for years over a rail rate to the seaboard which might compare favorably with the all-Canadian rate, finally got together and effected a rate that saw 46,000,000 bus. of export grain move out of the port via rail for New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It was the biggest rail movement of grain in 11 years.

The final report for the year by the Buffalo Corn Exchange showed that lake boats brought 164,274,946 bus. of grain to Buffalo during the 1939 season, more than in any year since 1930 when receipts totaled 180,000,000 bushels.

Duluth, which sent more than half of the 108,000,000 received at elevators here in 1938, slipped behind Ft. William, this year when the Canadian port dispatched 69,186,007 bushels to Buffalo.

Duluth grain shipments to the port, however, totaled 63,854,565 bus., 7,579,769 more than in 1938. Much of the lead in Canadian grain came in the closing weeks of navigation.

Of the grain dispatched to Buffalo this year, wheat, more than half of it Canadian, accounted for 103,804,868 bus. Corn followed with 26,969,665 bus.; oats, 11,944,955; barley, 12,140,438; rye, 4,750,611; flax, 3,139,513; screenings, 1,150,745; scalplings, 647,151. In addition, 4,336,792 bus. of soybeans were received.

Included in the season's grain receipts were 16,713,013 bus. of storage grain still held in boats, about 160,000 less than in 1938.

The Corn Exchange report showed that altogether almost 70,000,000 bus. of Canadian grain was brought to Buffalo during the 1939 season. This is the highest since 1935 when receipts of Canadian grain totaled 73,000,000 bus.

Herman Steen, executive vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, has been elected president and chairman of the Chicago Agricultural Ass'n.

Future Trading Volume in 1939

The year 1939 saw the smallest volume of future trading in grain for the past 20 years.

Sales of all grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade totaled 7,057,000,000 bus., against 7,497,000,000 in 1938.

Sales of wheat futures totaled 5,023,000,000 bus., against 5,683,000,000 bus. in 1938, 10,889,000,000 bus. in 1937, and 7,343,000,000 bus. in 1936.

Sales of corn futures on the Chicago Board aggregated 1,444,000,000 bus. in 1939, against 1,495,000,000 bus. in 1938, 2,546,000,000 bus. in 1937 and 1,996,000,000 bus. in 1936.

Soybean trading on the Chicago Board of Trade increased from 27,318,000 bus. in 1937, to 23,478,000 bus. in 1938 and to 79,938,000 bus. in the year just ended. Trading in soybeans for

future delivery did not begin until October, 1936.

WHEAT.—The volume of trade was lightest in February, a daily average of 6,029,000 bus., compared with 15,742,000 in February, 1938, and the largest daily February volume of 71,890,000 bus. in 1925. The volume swelled on the beginning of the German war in September to 23,316,000 bus., reacted the following 60 days, and climbed again to 34,700,000 bus. in December. The daily average volume was only 10,175,000 bus. in December, 1938. The highest average daily December volume occurred in 1925, with 79,343,000.

CORN.—The volume of trading in corn futures ranged from one-fourth to one-half that in wheat. The low of February compares with 67,452,000 bus. in February, 1938; and the high of 176,914,000 in September, with 133,-

007,000 in 1938 and 167,966,000 bus. in September, 1937. The large crop and heavy government holdings discouraged investment in corn futures, and the volume dropped sharply in October and November. The December volume of 158,096,000 bus., compares with 130,313,000 bus. in December, 1938.

OATS.—The volume of trading in oats rose and fell with wheat; but as oats are a spring sown crop they did not equal the remarkable rise in wheat volume during December on the drought; however, at 34,241,000 it was double that of December, 1938, 17,146,000 bus.

RYE.—Trade in rye futures was never heavy, and extremely light in February, compared with the large figures of December, 45,966,000 bus., against 4,241,000 bus. in December, 1938.

Volume of Trading in Chicago Grain Futures in 1939

Trading in all futures of wheat, corn, oats and rye on the Chicago Board of Trade during 1939 is reported by the Commodity Exchange Administration to have been as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Jan.	241,238	96,774	14,409	5,493
Feb.	132,654	66,577	8,634	2,392
Mar.	156,714	75,678	10,722	4,046
Apr.	258,188	101,089	17,518	7,514
May	578,221	130,944	52,126	27,270
June	430,655	126,858	44,076	25,293
July	528,722	174,203	42,375	19,554
Aug.	510,354	146,079	40,594	20,064
Sept.	582,901	176,914	60,124	28,702
Oct.	406,718	97,476	32,653	11,445
Nov.	331,731	93,669	24,414	10,933
Dec.	868,640	158,096	34,241	45,966

Inclusion of Other Commodities Under C. E. Act

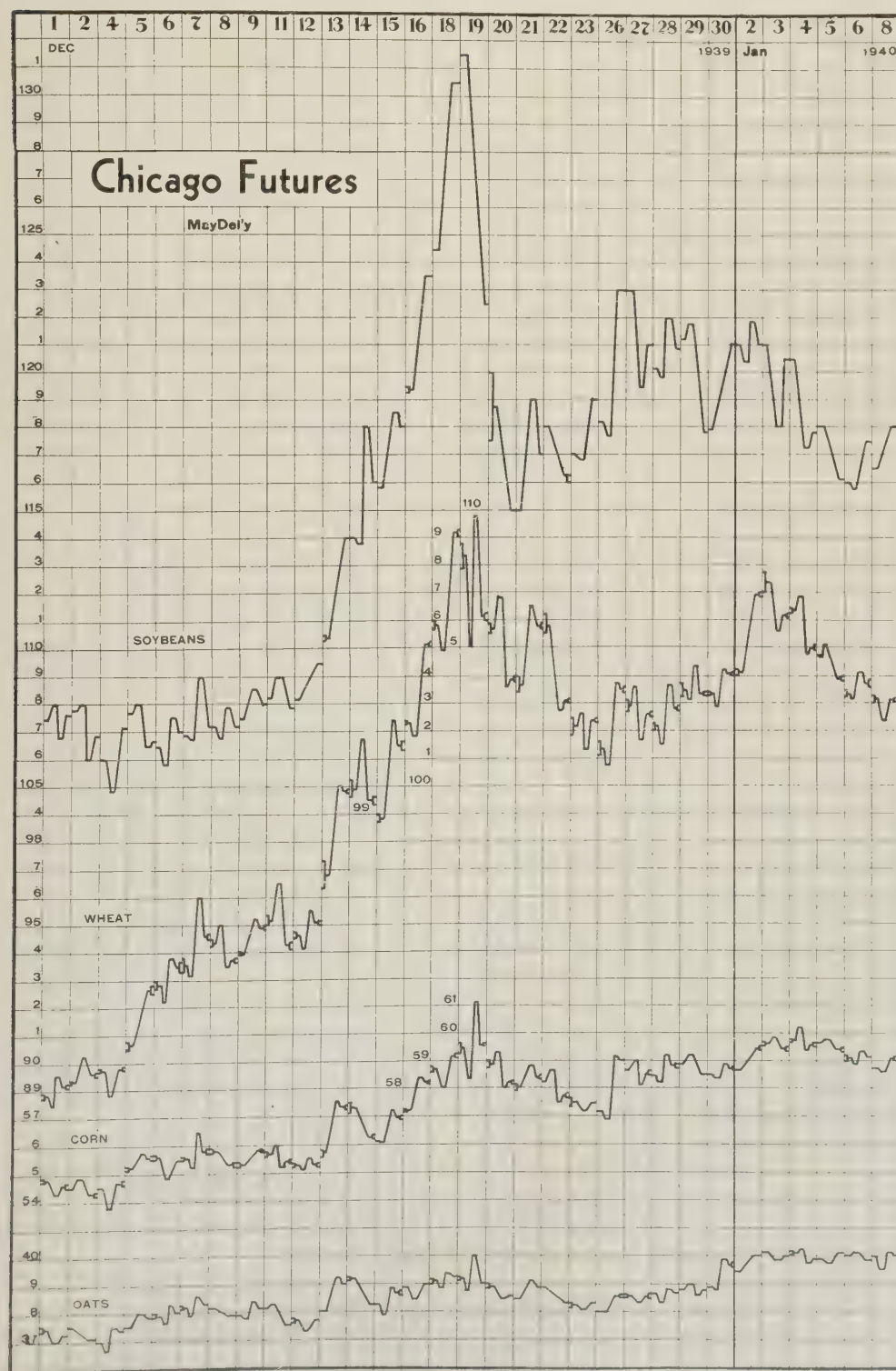
J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, in his annual report just made public, to the Sec'y of Agriculture, says:

At the present time there are 14 agricultural commodities under the supervision of the Administration: Wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, rye, barley flaxseed, grain sorghums, millfeeds, butter, eggs, potatoes, and wool tops. Wool tops were added by the act approved April 7, 1938 (52 Stat. 205). There are, however, 15 additional agricultural commodities traded in for future delivery in the United States which do not come within the purview of this Administration. They are: Cheese, cocoa, coffee, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, frozen eggs, hides, lard, molasses, peanuts, pepper, provisions (ribs and bellies), soybeans, sugar and tallow.

Two bills were introduced in the Congress during the year which provided for the inclusion of additional commodities under the act. S. 2377, introduced by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, provided for the inclusion of hides, while H. R. 4088, introduced by Mr. Pace of Georgia, provided for the inclusion of fats and oils, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and peanuts. Both bills were approved by the Department and their enactment recommended. H. R. 4088 was passed by the House of Representatives in the closing days of the last session of Congress, but was not voted upon in the Senate. Both bills are now pending before the Senate Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry.

While detailed information as to the practices and the character of futures trading in the uncontrolled commodities is not available, it is safe to assume, on the basis of complaints received from time to time, that the same need exists for Federal supervision of futures trading in all unregulated agricultural products as in the 14 commodities now covered by the act. Manipulation, fictitious transactions, and excessive speculation are relatively just as harmful in one group of commodities as in the other.

Baltimore, Md.—Judge Samuel K. Dennis of the Baltimore circuit court, has declared the "loss leader" section of the Maryland Fair Trade Act invalid. The act prohibits sale of specified articles below cost.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa's flaxseed crop jumped from 146,000 bus. in 1938 to 945,000 bus. in 1939, according to the U. S. D. A.

Boonville, Ind.—Heavy snows that fell in Warwick county and many other counties in southwestern Indiana late in December, will prove of great benefit to the wheat crop. Wheat was suffering for the want of moisture.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 6.—With the wheat crop getting off to a late and uneven start, and backward growth, due to the driest fall season in years, it is fortunate that the winter wheat acreage has a nice thick blanket of snow covering for protection during these severe low temperatures.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ill.—The soybean crop is coming right to the front. The farm value of this crop now ranks second only to corn in the state. Dec. 1 production shows the Illinois crop at 45,423,000 bus., or over half of the total bean production in the United States which was 87,409,000 bus. Last year's Illinois production was 34,122,000 bus. and the ten-year average 11,678,000 bus. The yield per acre of 24.5 is the highest on record and compares with 23.5 in 1938 and the ten-year average of 17.6. The hay yield also set a record of 1.75 tons as compared with 1.70 tons in 1938 and the ten-year average of 1.32 tons per acre.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22.—There is no doubt about the drouth of 1939 being a record breaker for the months of September, October, November, and so far into December, in practically all sections of the United States and Canada. The intense heat of September caused evaporation of whatever moisture fell during the month. October had a few days of fairly cold weather, but very little moisture. November followed with many warm days for this time of year, with comparatively no moisture except in a few local areas. Up to the middle of December, temperatures in practically all sections were from 3 degrees to as high as 31 degrees above normal; in other words, June weather in December.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Fort Worth, Tex.—During 1939 the Fort Worth market received 6 carloads of hay, compared with 83 carloads in 1938.—Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Codes Under War Censors

Under pressure of war in Europe, censorship offices of old world countries, their colonies, and associated countries, are having a busy time. With no one knows how many spies circulating in neutral as well as warring nations, codes are looked upon with a natural suspicion, especially if it be a secret or confidential code. Since late December, censorship offices have been issuing edicts concerning codes.

UNION SOUTH AFRICA permits same codes as Great Britain, save ABC 7th edition code substituted for Peterson's 3rd edition.

GREAT BRITAIN, colonies, protectorates and mandates, effective Jan. 1, may receive or send cablegrams in one of following codes: ABC 6th, Bentley's 2nd, Bentley's Complete Phrase, Peterson's 3rd edition. Private supplements or numerical equivalent of code phrases not allowed. Name of code employed must be inserted following check. Authorized abbreviations code ABC, Bensec, Bencom, and Pet. Registered addresses not allowed and registered addresses as signatures prohibited.

BURMA AND INDIA reports only codes allowed will be Bentley's Complete Phrase, and Bentley's 2nd edition. . . . Other restrictions applicable to British Empire remain unchanged.

The United States Supreme Court on Jan. 2, 1940, denied the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s petition for a review of the judgment by the Circuit Court of Appeals sustaining the Federal Trade Commission's order that it desist from making brokerage allowances in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Grain Sorghum Production

Acreage of grain sorghums threshed, combined, or headed for grain, in thousands of acres (i.e., 000 omitted), with yields per acre, and production by states, in thousands of bushels, is reported by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., in its annual December summary as follows:

State	Acreage		Yield		Production	
	Har-vested	per Acre	1939	1938	1939	1938
Mo.	79	12.6	17.0	571	806	1,343
S. Dak.	183	9.5	9.5	173	378	1,738
Nebr.	352	11.7	11.0	132	2,080	3,872
Kans.	921	11.0	9.0	8,744	11,891	8,289
Ark.	14	10.6	10.5	135	189	147
Okl.	606	9.6	9.0	8,194	7,808	5,454
Texas	1,904	14.7	12.5	29,224	30,048	23,800
Colo.	46	9.4	9.5	370	1,008	437
N. Mex.	213	12.7	14.0	2,120	1,917	2,982
Ariz.	16	28.2	27.0	681	896	432
Calif.	109	28.6	27.0	2,841	4,495	2,943
U. S.	4,443	13.4	11.6	53,007	61,516	51,437

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Dec.		Dec.		Dec.		Jan.		Jan.		Jan.		Jan.		Jan.	
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat																		
Chicago	109 3/4	63 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	103 1/4	104	106 1/4	106 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Winnipeg*	92 1/2	54 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Kansas City	104 1/4	58 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Minneapolis	107	67	101	101 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Duluth, durum	99 1/4	61 1/4	92 3/4	93	93 1/4	93 1/4	96	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Milwaukee	109 1/2	64 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104	106 1/4	106 1/4	105	104	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Corn																		
Chicago	63 1/2	42	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Kansas City	58 1/2	42 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Milwaukee	63 1/4	44 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Oats																		
Chicago	40 1/2	27 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40	40	39 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Winnipeg*	45 1/4	27 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Minneapolis	37 1/2	27	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Milwaukee	40 1/2	28 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Rye																		
Chicago	77 1/2	43 3/4	76 1/4	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Minneapolis	71 1/2	41 1/4	70 1/4	70	69 3/4	70	71 1/4	70 1/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4
Winnipeg*	82	40	82	81 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	78 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Duluth	74 3/4	40	74 1/4	74	73 1/4	73 1/4	74 3/4	74	72 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Barley																		
Minneapolis	48	37 1/2	43 3/4	43 3/4	43	43 3/4	44	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4
Winnipeg*	54	33 3/4	51 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/4	54	53 3/4	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Soybeans																		
Chicago	131 1/2	67	121	120 1/4	118 3/4	121	121	120 1/2	117 3/4	116 3/4	117 1/2	118	116 1/4					

*To compare with U. S. prices take prevailing exchange rate of .88 on Canadian dollar.

Trade in Grains in 1939

Altho the acreage of crops harvested in 1939 was small the yields per acre averaged higher than for 25 years, except 1937, and afforded a good volume of business for regular grain merchants, despite the threat of diversion thru government agencies.

Primary arrivals of wheat since July 1 to Jan. 1 were 222,444,000 bus. against 253,774,000 bus. in 1938, the pledging of upwards of 164,000,000 bus. on loans tending to decrease the movement. Oats receipts at primary points for the current season to date have been 47,549,000 bus. against 57,482,000 bus. the previous season.

The corn movement is being delayed by the high loan price of 57 cents, altho the crop was larger and the carryover record breaking.

Trade in grain was slow the first part of the year and during the summer, but since the declaration of war in September, has been in a ferment, with an upward tendency.

Trade in soybeans showed a remarkable expansion in the fall of the year.

In transportation the adjustment between Buffalo and Oswego and the reshipment of barge grain at Chicago excited much interest.

As in recent years there was a rush of each grain immediately after harvest that taxed the facilities of the railroads and the storage of some Texas plants.

Truck movement of corn made its harmful effect felt in Missouri River territory.

The year saw the countryside dotted with thousands of government steel corn bins, and an increase in the amount of wheat under loan to 165,967,000 bus. on Dec. 26.

Receipts and shipments at some leading markets have been as follows:

Houston, Tex.—Houston exported 6,632,372 bus. wheat during the 12 months ending Dec. 31, compared with 6,321,433 bus. wheat, 25,356 bus. corn, 370,347 bus. kafir, and 48,356 bus. barley during the same period in 1938.—L. P. Claussen, chief grain inspector, Houston Merchants Exchange.

Galveston, Tex.—This market exported 14,335,678 bus. of wheat and 64,963 bus. of corn during 1939, compared with 33,297,487 bus. wheat, 213,142 bus. rye, 4,310,077 bus. corn, 250,636 bus. kafir, 40,831 bus. milo, and 26,980 bus. barley during 1938.—George E. Edmondson, chief inspector, Galveston Cotton Exchange & Board of Trade.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 1.—The 1939 grain receipts and shipments at the Fort Worth market, in carloads, with comparative figures of 1938 in parentheses, were: Receipts, wheat, 14,105 (16,176); shelled corn, 613 (803); oats, 493 (626); barley, 26 (47); rye, 11 (46). Shipments, wheat, 9,586 carloads (12,738); shelled corn, 250 (218); oats, 214 (58); barley, 10 (11); rye, 15 (5).—Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1.—During 1939 the Baltimore market grain receipts and shipments, in bus., were as follows, with comparative 1938 figures in parentheses: Receipts, wheat, 12,083,471 bus. (2,554,354); corn, 5,590,263 (3,740,918); oats, 994,874 (882,369); rye, 1,053,472 (974,460); barley, 837,756 (63,786); soybeans, 3,045,541 (122,279). Shipments, wheat, 3,137,389 (547,485); corn, 3,082,929 (2,223,730); rye, 121,273 (none); barley, 348,008 (9,994); soybeans, 1,865,023 (109,506).

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of grain, expressed in bushels (000's omitted) for 1939 as compared to 1938, in parentheses, were as follows: Wheat 90,549 (99,622); corn, 11,229 (12,311); oats, 2,118 (3,068); kafir, 941 (1,002); rye, 417 (507); barley, 394 (339).—W. R. Scott, sec'y Board of Trade.

Omaha, Neb.—Receipts and shipments of grain for 1939, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 21,566,573; corn, 11,074,520; oats, 4,156,000; rye, 699,716; barley, 657,969; soybeans, 304,500; shipments, wheat, 9,440,652; corn, 12,573,470; oats, 4,027,263; rye,

663,465; barley, 877,325.—F. P. Manchester, sec'y, Grain Exchange.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain for 1939 compared to 1938, expressed in parentheses, in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 13,305,345 (12,247,265); corn, 6,716,635 (6,827,400); oats, 9,490,395 (7,118,725); rye, 211,400 (151,200); barley, 613,200 (573,620); soybeans, 4,125,000 (—); shipments, wheat, 4,203,008 (4,303,363); corn, 3,801,277 (4,486,610); oats, 7,999,785 (6,058,570); rye, 111,085 (115,725); barley, 214,245 (169,990); soybeans, 1,632,490 (—).—Toledo Board of Trade, A. E. Schultz, sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Receipts and shipments of grain in 1939 compared to 1938, expressed in parentheses, in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 4,100,200 (6,259,817); corn, 7,240,050 (13,115,948); oats, 664,440 (1,028,454); barley, 22,776,227 (25,064,894); rye, 993,530 (566,458); shipments, wheat, 4,278,594 (7,047,700); corn, 2,909,900 (9,685,313); oats, 834,100 (1,029,800); barley, 6,883,250 (7,977,222); rye, 209,585 (564,850). Total receipts of soybeans in 1939 was 652,830 bus.; in 1938, 273,540 bus. total receipts of flaxseed were, 1939, 195,910 bus.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts and shipments of grain in 1939 expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 94,300,500; corn, 18,069,000; oats, 26,554,500; barley, 49,504,000; rye, 12,586,500; flaxseed, 12,593,000; screenings (tons), 9,600; shipments, wheat, 26,607,000; corn, 16,771,500; oats, 20,436,750; barley, 31,728,800; rye, 5,268,000; flaxseed, 2,268,000; screenings (tons), 48,325; mill stuffs (tons), 344,725; linseed meal, 153,080,000 lbs.

Chicago, Ill.—Receipts and shipments of grain at Chicago as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, have been as follows, in bushels, for 1939, with 1938 in parentheses; receipts, wheat, 26,810,000 (30,-

069,000); corn, 83,985,000 (135,801,000); oats, 21,946,000 (24,544,000); rye, 2,009,000 (3,307,000); barley, 12,130,000 (10,800,000); total, 146,780,000 (204,521,000); soybeans, 19,898,000 (11,169,000). Shipments, wheat 23,395,000 (25,170,000); corn, 54,199,000 (98,580,000); oats, 20,763,000 (22,669,000); rye, 1,887,000 (1,967,000); barley, 2,707,000 (2,956,000); total, 102,951,000 (151,352,000), and soybeans, 13,384,000 (5,201,000).

When sidelines support the grain business it is time to run a retail store only. When the grain business supports the sidelines it is time to devote attention only to grain.

Soybeans Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	738,474	.....	479,790	.....
Chicago	1,248,000	501,000	658,000	523,000
Indianapolis	112,500	40,600	88,500	31,800
Omaha	13,500	15,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	16,000	19,200	16,000	6,400
Toledo	273,000	99,000	107,325	.....

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	391,731	122,213	121,273	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	37,000	540,000	165,000	281,000
Duluth	346,841	245,231	381,112	62,031
Ft. William	407,523	55,758	334,294	.....
Hutchinson	.....	4,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	96,000	69,000	42,000	42,000
Kansas City	42,000	42,000	3,000	.....
Milwaukee	305,640	21,225	18,825	33,885
Minneapolis	1,345,500	453,250	766,500	313,240
Omaha	87,365	95,200	70,000	98,000
Philadelphia	.....	601	4,720	1,731
St. Louis	16,500	33,000	15,000	39,000
Superior	314,608	52,600	104,975	23,000
Toledo	12,600	11,200	1,000	6,385

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	1,226,524	853,843	709,064	163,357
Boston	.....	3,600	.....	.....
Chicago	7,028,000	5,125,000	2,332,000	2,617,000
Duluth	2,075,272	2,077,713	476,000	.....
Ft. William	44,621	13,496	27,903	11,242
Ft. Worth	46,500	58,500	36,000	21,000
Galveston	13,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,247,000	2,079,000	1,465,500	1,786,000
Kan. City	1,605,000	1,360,500	445,500	180,000
Milwaukee	587,450	421,600	59,800	44,200
Minneapolis	2,398,500	2,367,000	1,779,000	1,841,290
Omaha	874,868	1,352,400	975,580	613,560
Philadelphia	417,886	597,630	257,853	315,422
St. Louis	1,954,000	2,205,000	538,500	2,302,000
Superior	904,942	126,000	881,566	.....
Toledo	957,600	767,200	585,240	630,575
Wichita	7,800	15,600	.....	.....

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	81,426	66,425	.....	.....
Boston	13,600	18,900	.....	.....
Chicago	1,158,000	1,803,000	1,082,000	2,045,000
Duluth	487,901	402,184	1,564,936	363,739
Ft. William	961,284	462,216	1,634,422	370,754
Ft. Worth	44,000	86,000	32,000	16,000
Indianapolis	214,000	534,000	264,000	404,000
Kansas City	128,000	296,000	132,000	290,000
Milwaukee	45,200	33,900	49,400	64,600
Minneapolis	1,626,750	886,370	1,485,000	1,111,670
Omaha	232,000	498,000	220,535	514,000
Philadelphia	13,433	34,580	8,226	42,196
St. Louis	386,000	510,000	210,000	274,000
Superior	291,097	40,512	173,330	16,848
Toledo	603,900	319,200	617,210	230,990
Wichita	7,500	.....	.....	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

New Orleans, La.—Received at New Orleans during December, with comparative December, 1938, receipts in parentheses, were: Wheat, 17,378 bus. (275,664); corn, 1,368,719 (2,154,205); oats, 19,909 (2,154,205). Shipments were: Wheat, 12,800 (250,223); corn, 2,096,444 (1,593,260); oats, 24,850 (24,174).—J. M. Wilke.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 2.—Moderate amounts of corn are offered by the country on all advances. Shipping demand for cash corn continues very slow. Some little foreign buying from time to time, and this demand is supplied largely from liberal terminal stocks. The commercial disappearance of corn in the first three months of the crop year shows about 10 million bushels below what it was a year ago.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—Canadian wheat in store Dec. 29 was reported as 349,249,102 bus., compared with 169,086,599 bus. for the week of Dec. 30, 1938. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 38,393,783 bushels. For the like week a year ago the Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,926,000 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the twenty-two weeks from August 1, 1939, to December 29, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938 were as follows: 362,523,260 and 254,503,119 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4.—Downstate reports indicate that many farmers still have liberal supplies of beans back in their bins, but the country sentiment appears to be still friendly to the buying side. No big export business has been reported, but there have been fair arrivals of beans at New Orleans, and the stocks accumulated there undoubtedly will eventually be cleared for export. Soybean meal demand has been fair, with price at Chicago about \$33.40, although there is considerable variation reported in quotations. Stocks of meal are fairly ample.—Fred A. Record.

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	569,443	11,198	348,008	9,994
Chicago	1,032,000	1,210,000	306,000	304,000
Duluth	188,511	256,448	1,409,292	439,327
Ft. William	686,018	391,487	867,979	84,302
Ft. Worth	3,200	3,200	3,200	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Kansas City	24,000	35,200	12,800	12,800
Milwaukee	2,444,120	1,376,000	520,925	606,350
Minneapolis	3,717,900	2,906,810	3,173,900	3,008,220
Omaha	35,334	36,800	34,110	41,600
Philadelphia	3,335	2,496	2,003	1,518
St. Louis	187,200	286,400	30,400	41,600
Superior	107,866	246,072	117,590	224,289
Toledo	2,800	.....	1,835	.....

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	3,320,032	381,296	277,581	141,778
Boston	589,515	.....	602,041	.....
Chicago	751,000	824,497	976,000	1,918,000
Duluth	2,695,153	1,644,497	3,639,653	4,405,558
Ft. Wm.	12,836,040	9,082,707	16,248,131	1,402,097
Ft. Worth	226,800	1,054,200	575,400	1,712,200
Galveston	9,000	1,162,500	.....	575,750
Houston	.....	295,400	.....	.....
Hutchinson	779,800	1,338,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	192,000	192,000	143,000	49,000
Kan. City	2,081,600	4,585,600	2,126,835	4,443,035
Milwaukee	4,620	1,540	305,400	110,600
Minn'polis	5,325,000	3,503,300	1,759,500	1,791,130
Omaha	456,770	1,164,045	509,600	965,055
Philadelphia	813,514	255,602	710,850	189,448
St. Louis	655,500	816,000	800,000	1,282,100
Superior	1,375,619	534,631	664,462	808,400
Toledo	574,500	259,500	265,345	.....
Wichita	1,003,500	1,369,500	786,000	941,000

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Conviction Under Commodity Exchange Act Brings Heavy Penalties

Heavy penalties are visited upon the violator of the Commodity Exchange Act, according to the report of J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The report refers to section 4b, of the Act, which "prohibits cheating, defrauding, and deceiving in connection with commodity transactions in interstate commerce as well as in connection with futures transactions. Section 9 makes violation of section 4b a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both."

Chief Duvel reports on an even dozen cases that came to the attention of his Administration during the year, principally thru the efforts of the Administration field accountants, and were prosecuted. These were:

GONGOLL CASE: Stanley W. Gongoll, Minneapolis, Minn., and eight affiliated companies, were charged on Aug. 25, 1938, with failing to account for the funds of customers. Soon after the charges were preferred, Gongoll went into voluntary receivership, was forced into involuntary bankruptcy, and indicted with grand larceny, embezzlement, and swindling.

Gongoll was denied trading privileges on all contract markets in November, 1938. Incomplete records, due to Gongoll burning records of his transactions, indicated he had had 3,100 customers, who suffered an aggregate loss of between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Convicted on jury trial, Gongoll was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, and was committed to the Minnesota reformatory, at St. Cloud.

H. W. ARMSTRONG & CO., et al.: William C. Durant and Joseph Buchhalter, of New York City, trading thru H. W. Armstrong & Co., instituted the Buchhalter Plan, whereby grain futures orders of customers were executed on the Chicago Board of Trade thru power of attorney, putting the customer's account in spread positions between futures. If either side of the spread showed a profit of 1 cent the profit was taken, but the position was re-established so that further profits could be taken should the market move in the same direction. Large, unrealized losses accumulated on the opposite side of the spread.

H. W. Armstrong & Co. sent purchase and sales statements to customers to show realized profits on closed trades. Frequently checks were sent to customers altho the accounts had unrealized losses on open trades in excess of unrealized profits. Customers were thereby led to believe their accounts were making money.

A complaint issued against William C. Durant, Joseph Buchhalter, H. W. Armstrong & Co., and others, in March, 1939, charged them with fraud. Action on the case was still pending at the close of the year.

BURKE & CO., Sioux Falls, S. D.; Stephen A. Burke, president, and Hugh S. Gamble, vice president, of Burke & Co., were charged in August, 1938, with failure to segregate customers' funds, and with operating as futures commission merchants without registration. Failure to segregate customers' funds, and use of customers' funds for personal speculation, resulted in a shortage to customers of approximately \$60,000.

Final liquidation of the firm came the following February. Commodity customers' claims were given preference in distribution of funds and these customers participated as common creditors for the balance of their claims. Commodity customers received 46% of their claims; common creditors received 28½%. The referee in bankruptcy recognized the preferred status of commodity customers with respect to segre-

gated funds, establishing a precedent for application of this section of the act in future cases.

H. O. BEDFORD & CO., El Paso, Tex.: Operation of a bucket shop and misappropriation of commodity customers' funds by H. O. Bedford, operating as H. O. Bedford & Co., was discovered in April, 1938, and led quickly to a sentence of 3 years in the penitentiary at Bedford.

N. J. LARIMER & CO., Wenatchee, Wash.: In January, 1939, N. J. Larimer was found to have bucketed customers' orders, failed to segregate customer's funds, and failed to keep proper records of commodity futures transactions. Larimer's confession and plea of guilty in the state court brought him an indeterminate sentence with a maximum penalty of 15 years.

N. L. ROGERS & CO., Peoria, Ill.: Failure of N. L. Rogers & Co. to register as futures commission merchants, and failure to account properly for customers' funds, as discovered in April, 1938, led to recommendation of criminal prosecution, but the Commodity Exchange Act was not invoked because the defendants were under indictment under federal statutes providing more severe penalties. Less than a year later William W. Rogers, Ralph A. Buchele, and Landry P. Locke pleaded guilty to use of the mails to defraud, fraudulent interstate transactions, and conspiracy, and were placed on probation for 3 years.

YOUNG & ALCUS, Breckenridge, Tex.: Found in September, 1938, to be bucketing orders, keeping false records, and failing to segregate customers' funds, Young & Alcus were the subject of a recommendation for criminal action. Meanwhile, Young was sentenced to 6 years and Alcus to 10 years in the penitentiary by the Texas state court on charges of grand larceny and embezzlement, and action under the Commodity Exchange Act was dropped.

H. H. HEARD, Florence, S. C.: Failure of H. H. Heard to segregate customers' funds properly led to revocation of his registration on Oct. 10, 1938. No further action followed because Heard made restitution of misappropriated funds.

CLYDE VEDDER & CO., Hollywood, Cal.: Failure to segregate funds of customers led to shortages of \$18,800.79 on June 30, 1937, \$4,670.78 on Nov. 30, 1937, and other amounts on other dates in the customers' funds of Clyde Vedder & Co. Vedder was denied trading privileges on contract markets, later receiving a sentence of 1 to 10 years in San Quentin Prison on charges of grand theft.

STERLING & BAKER, Houston, Tex.: Misappropriation of commodity customers' funds by Sterling & Baker, as discovered in November, 1937, led to recommendation for criminal prosecution. Charges were not pressed due to previous successful prosecution under the Securities Exchange Act. Action to deny partners of the firm trading privileges on contract markets was still pending at the close of the year.

D. W. KOHLER, Chicago, Ill.: D. W. Kohler was charged in December, 1938, with illegally accepting orders and trading in privileges, or bids and offers, which transactions are prohibited by the Act. In May, 1939, he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$25 and costs under section 4c (B) of the Act. Involved was solicitation of orders for privilege transactions to be executed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

MIDWEST GRAINS SECURITIES, Billings, Mont.: Guy D. Marianne, trading as Midwest Grains Securities, was found to bucket customers' orders, report sales to customers at prices different from those at which trades were executed, and fail to keep proper records of futures transactions. A complaint issued July

15, 1939, charged him with violation of the Act, and demanded that he show cause why he should not be denied trading privileges, and have his registration revoked.

Wheat Export Subsidy Discontinued

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced discontinuance of its export wheat and flour export subsidies, effective Jan. 3, with exception of flour exports from Pacific Coast ports to the Philippines.

Continuation of the wheat and flour subsidy program is unnecessary, said Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, because domestic wheat prices are relatively favorable, and a short wheat crop is in prospect.

The 1939 program led to sales of 24,500,000 bus. of wheat, and wheat as flour, abroad. In the 1938 program, sales aggregated 93,754,000 bus., at a cost of \$25,700,000.

Commodity Credit Corporation More Deeply Involved

In its balance sheet as of Dec. 15 released early in 1940 the Commodity Credit Corporation shows an increase in corn owned from 8,779,315 bus. Oct. 15 to 65,574,266 bus. Dec. 15.

Wheat owned decreased but the quantity under loan increased from 139,272,474 Oct. 15 to 163,786,447 bus. Dec. 15. The amount owned was 5,870,943 Oct. 15, and 1,276,182 bus. Dec. 15.

Rye loans Oct. 15 were \$144,510.94 on 380,799 bus., against \$541,858.46 on 1,432,891 bus. Dec. 15.

From 1933 to 1939 the C.C.C. has disbursed \$310,987,154.03 on corn loans; and on 1938 and 1939 wheat loans \$53,614,007.15. Of the wheat loans on Form B banks held \$106,088,515.09 and the C.C.C. only \$4,468,354.30. The banks are not holding corn loans for the C.C.C., the latter holding the entire \$37,343,834.49. The reason is that the market value of corn is much lower than the loan and the only way to get out from under a corn loan without loss is to abandon the property to the government under the non-recourse provision. Wheat, however, since the war began is priced above the loan level.

Import Quotas on Wheat

The U. S. Tariff Commission began hearings Jan. 4 to determine whether wheat or wheat products are being imported under such conditions as to materially interfere with the wheat program of the Department of Agriculture. This proceeding is under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which authorizes the President upon a proper finding of fact by the Tariff Commission to impose a limitation on the total quantity of the article or articles which may be imported, if these importations interfere materially with the operation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The limitations so imposed may not reduce the permissible imports to less than 50 per cent of the average annual quantity brought in during the five years prior to June 30 1933.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture asked the Commission to establish import quotas, to be applied only if the spread between United States and Canadian prices increased to overcome the duty of 42 cents per bushel.

Possibility of imports is enhanced by the discount of 12 per cent on the Canadian dollar and drought in the United States. For lack of storage room in the Dominion 38,393,783 bus. of Canadian wheat was held Dec. 29 in United States elevators.

Winnipeg May wheat closed Jan. 9 at 86½c and Chicago May wheat at 101½c per bushel; but the foreign exchange situation made the Winnipeg wheat worth about 76c United States currency.

Major Factors Affecting Earnings of Country Elevators

Six major factors influence earnings of country grain elevators, according to a study made by L. J. Norton, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. These are:

1. Minimum volume of around 300,000 bus. of grain annually.
2. Sufficient sideline business to make up any difference in the volume of grain below the stated minimum. Companies that earned 5% or more on their capital, handling less than 300,000 bus. of grain, actually handled \$56,000 worth of merchandise in 1935.
3. Expenses of operation per bu. of grain handled decline as the volume increases.

4. Gross margin earned on grain must be adequate. This single factor explains differences in earnings between companies with similar volumes of grain.

5. Speculative losses must be avoided. By the same token it is presumed that a soundly operated elevator is run on a merchandising basis purely. Speculative losses hint at speculative gains. This factor suggests avoidance of speculative risk.

6. Margin, rate of turnover, and credit and collection policies affect earnings on merchandise. Emphasizing the importance of these is the fact that 37c out of every dollar of current assets in companies analyzed in the Norton report at the end of 1935 represented receivables due from customers; receivables at the end of the year were equal to 54c for every dollar's worth of merchandise sold; bad-debt losses averaged 2c for each \$1 of sales.

Auditor's reports for 77 elevator companies for fiscal years ending between July 1, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for 88 companies for the following year were obtained thru the cooperation of the Illinois Agricultural Auditing Ass'n.

Average net earnings of these companies when expressed as a percentage of their total property (depreciated value of elevator and other buildings, inventories, cash and receivables) was 6.6% in 1934 and 3% in 1935. Out of this, interest on borrowed funds, income taxes, dividends on capital stock, and patronage dividends had to be paid. The chief reason for the lower earnings in the second year compared with the first was the reduced quantity of grain handled and the lower margin for each bushel of grain.

Some averages for the companies follow:

	1934	1935
Number of companies.....	77	88
Bus. of grain	176,900	161,400
Sales of grain.....	\$114,800	\$108,600
Sales of merchandise.....	\$ 15,500	\$ 21,800
Total sales	\$130,300	\$130,400
Gross margin on mdse., in percentage of sales.....	14.4	12.6
Gross margin on grain, in percentage of sales.....	5.0	3.6
Expense for each dollar of sales, cents	6.4	5.6
Rate earned on total assets, per cent	6.6	3.0

Lower earnings on grain in 1935 are largely explained by the trend in grain prices, which was upward in 1934 and downward in 1935. Earnings for each bu. are directly correlated with these trends. This is particularly apparent for a grain such as oats, which is commonly stored on a speculative basis by country elevators. The gross margins for each bu. for companies concentrating on grain—that is, those with 90% or more of their sales made up of grain during these two years—illustrate the point.

These companies wherein grain accounted for 90% or more of sales enjoyed margins of 2.8c per bu. on corn, 5.3c on oats, 5.5c on wheat, and 4c on soybeans in 1934, compared with 1.9c, 2.2c, 4c, and 3.9c, respectively, for the same commodities in 1935.

Commissioner Edwin L. Davis has been elected chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for 1940. He was vice-chairman in 1939.

The First Soybean Show

To Remington, Ind., falls the honor of holding the first complete soybean show in the United States, on Jan. 4.

The opening talk of the afternoon session, following the band concert by the Remington High School band, was given by Arthur Brooks, of Van Wert, O.

In spite of poor conditions at maturing time, which caused some beans to shrivel and was responsible for a lack of uniformity, the exhibitors took more pains with their entries this year and the samples were as good or better than those a year ago. Hand selection was evidenced in the majority of the samples, with some indications of the use of a wool blanket in polishing the beans. The latter practice is not encouraged by soy bean judges.

There were 68 entries in the show, two under last year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad exhibit attracted much attention and comment.

Principal speaker of the evening was Russell G. East, general agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He congratulated group on having first and only complete soy bean show in the country.

The program was concluded with a showing of a picture of soy bean production and processing by a representative of International Harvester Co.

Mr. Brooks announced the Van Wert show to be patterned after the one at Remington, which will be held at Van Wert on Jan. 23.

New Concrete Elevator at Garden Plain, Kan.

In line with the trend in the southwestern hard winter wheat belt toward bigger and better country elevators, and lower insurance costs, the Farmers Cooperative Grain Co., at Garden Plain, Kan., is operating a 100,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator of modern design, erected for it by Chalmers & Borton to replace a 60,000 bu. frame elevator which was torn down to make the site available.

The elevator consists of four reinforced concrete tanks, 12 ft. in diameter and 98 ft. high, surmounted by a 24 ft. cupola. Space between the tanks and over the workfloor is used for 12 overhead bins, giving the elevator a total of 16 bins, all having hopper bottoms.

The 12-ft. driveway thru the middle of the house between the four deep corner bins forms a cross work room. Thru rack and pinion gates in the hoppers bin bottoms, grain can be discharged from all bins thru spouts or direct thru the receiving sink for re-elevating.

Machinery in the elevator includes a steel and concrete encased leg capable of elevating 3,500 bus. per hour. It uses 6x10 inch Calumet cups on 8 inch centers, and is driven by a 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed ball bearing motor, thru an Ehrsam head drive. Anti-friction bearings reduce power demands of head and boot shafts.

The big grain receiving pit is covered with two 9x5 ft. steel grates. Trucks are dumped with a 3 h.p. Ehrsam overhead electric truck lift.

An Ehrsam electric manlift follows the leg well from the work floor to the top floor of the cupola, a distance of 106 ft.

Grain being shipped is weighed thru a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale in the cupola, and spouted to the ends of even the largest box cars of the Santa Fe railroad.

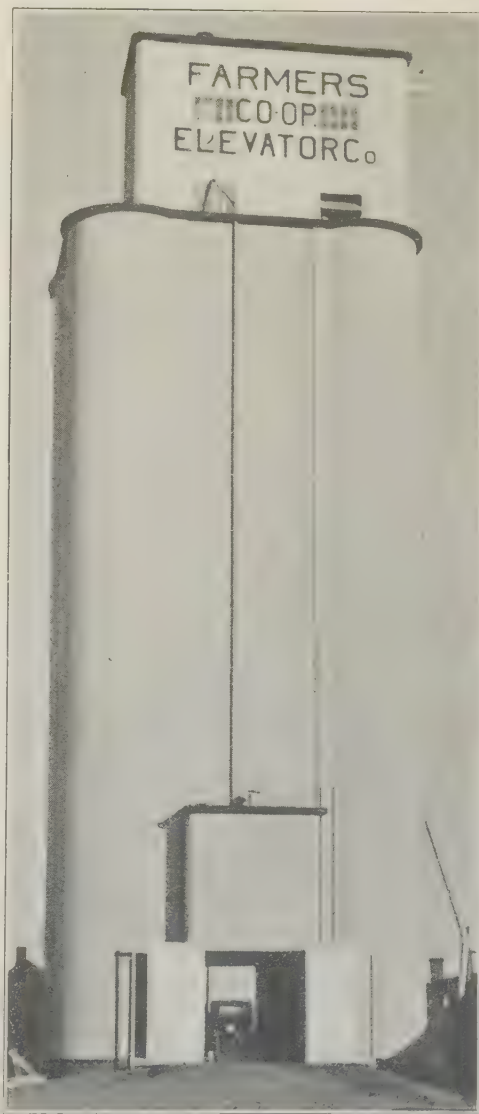
A dust collecting system keeps the elevator clean. The collector fan is installed on the elevator leg head, draws dust thru wind trunking from the receiving sink, up thru the leg, and discharges it thru a dust collector and a 5 inch spout to a concrete dust house over the driveway extension on the exit side. The dust house is well ventilated, and has a valve and spout connection at its bottom from which the dust can be sacked, or drawn off into vehicles.

Frank Conrardy is manager of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Co. at Garden Plain, Kan., and of its modern fireproof elevator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—During 1939 the Fort Worth market receipts and shipments of seeds, in carloads, with comparative 1938 figures in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, sorghums, 445 (744) carloads; cane seed, 87 (118); sudan, 362 (249). Shipments, sorghums, 734 (829); cane seed, 15 (24); sudan, 202 (160).—Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia recently held that company unions not influenced by the company are entitled to the same recognition as C.I.O. or A.F.L. unions. The Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., overruled an order by the N.L.R.B. directing an employer and an association of company employees to cease giving effect to a contract between the company and the employees' union.

Mill Insect problems were discussed Jan. 9 by the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n at St. Louis, and will be discussed at another special meeting of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n Jan. 16 at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky. Insect infestation is so bad this year that the Millers National Federation has arranged to have Dr. R. T. Cotton and Geo. B. Wagner address these and other meetings to be held before the spring outbreak of weevil.



Fireproof Elevator at Garden Plain, Kan.

Lower Rail Rates Needed

Visiting 40 elevators in northwestern Iowa from Nov. 6 to 9, inclusive, and other elevators in western Nebraska and Colorado, Nov. 21 to 25, inclusive, Harry R. Clark, enterprising chief grain inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange, found almost unanimous conviction that trucking of grain is on the increase, and that nothing short of a big reduction in freight rates will return this business to the rails.

Using a questionnaire in northwestern Iowa, Harry Clark found:

The average elevator normally handles 362,800 bus. of grain annually.

Thirty-nine out of the 40 elevators visited sold grain to truckers.

The average amount of corn each sold to truckers in the preceding 30 days was from 20,000 to 25,000 bus.

Elevator operators were unanimous in their conviction that trucking of grain is increasing.

The trucks plying itinerant merchant trade in corn originated in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, South Dakota, and Missouri.

For return loads, these truckers hauled wheat, fence posts, fruit, and live stock.

The average truckload of grain hauled was 350 bus.

Rail rates would have to be reduced 37% on grain to meet the truck competition.

The amount of free grain moved by truck was 95%.

Farmers were cooperating with the A.A.A. farm program, 91% of them being eligible for corn loans; 91% of them sealing their corn, and only 9% of the corn produced was free for commercial trade.

Truckers are extending their operations. No longer do they confine their purchases to load lots. Many buy and sell in 1,000 to 20,000 bu. lots.

Commenting on his survey averages, Chief Grain Inspector Clark says: "In the four days spent in this survey, only one car of grain (oats) was seen being loaded. Truckers pay just enough over terminal market quotations in the country to take the corn.

"Country elevator operators admit sales of corn to truckers yields 3c to 4c per bu., but to a man they desire grain to be merchandised thru normal channels and be moved by rail.

"Trucks buying corn in Iowa and Minnesota, truck it into Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas. Truckers will drive 100 miles farther in order to purchase corn 2c per bu. cheaper. They are spreading eastward and northward to find more plentiful and cheaper supplies of corn.

"The grain trucker of today," continues Mr. Clark, "is not the grain peddler of several years past. The new grain trucker is young, alert, ambitious, responsible and owns excellent equipment. He is a merchant on wheels, carries a load both ways, and is making money. Conditions favor him. There is drouth in consuming territories, the corn crop is of excellent quality, and freight rates are so high he can stay under them easily. Nevertheless, regardless of conditions, the trucker of grain is going to be hard to discourage."

IN HIS SURVEY covering the feeder trade in western Nebraska and Colorado, Mr. Clark found:

Trucking of grain is definitely on the increase. Elevators prefer to ship and receive grain by rail.

Freight rates will have to be reduced one-third to stop the movement of grain by truck.

Commenting, Mr. Clark points out: "Corn originating in Iowa is trucked to feeding areas in western Nebraska and Colorado. Wheat from western Nebraska is trucked to Fremont and Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Des Moines, and Davenport, Ia. Estimated truckers rate on Iowa corn to Colorado points is 15c per bu., and 10c per bu. on western Nebraska wheat

to Iowa points. Approximate mileage on the former is 600 to 700 miles; on the latter, 400 to 500 miles.

"Estimated corn requirements in four large feeding centers in Colorado this year are 6,500,000 bus., of which 85%, or 5,525,000 bus. is being delivered by trucks.

"Seeking to recover business lost to truck competition, grain dealers have purchased or contemplate purchase of trucks. Five dealers were already in the trucking business, or making experimental trips with one truck."

FACT-FINDING, interested in finding the true state of the trucker and in learning what other forms of transportation must do to regain the business lost to the trucker, the Clark survey speaks for itself.

Affidavit Form for Itinerants Proposed in Iowa

When Governor Wilson of Iowa heard a delegation consisting of Sec'y Ron Kennedy of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Bill Badeaux, representing the lumber industry, Ralph Kittinger, fruits and vegetables, Frank Zeh, grocers, and others, recently, request that he enforce the Iowa itinerant merchant law, he asked of them a plan for enforcement. Sec'y Kennedy reports:

We will propose an affidavit form to be used by patrolmen in obtaining information from each out-of-state trucker hauling merchandise into Iowa.

All such information, together with whatever we can gather through the various dealers of the state, the Nebraska ports of entry, the Iowa Commerce Commission, and others, we will ask to be kept on cards in a file in the motor vehicle department. We want a separate card record kept for each trucker. Then when the same trucker gives conflicting excuses at various times in various parts of the territory, it will show up on his card, and a pick-up order can be issued for him.

This is the plan we hope to see adopted.

About 70% of the cultivated land in South Carolina is devoted to forage crops.—J. A. Riley, supt. Sand Hill Experiment Station, South Carolina.

Shaft Commemorates Dust Explosion Dead in Chicago

In the corner of beautiful Oak Woods Cemetery, at 67th St. and Cottage Grove Ave., in Chicago, stands a 5 ft. granite shaft at the head of a single grave.

The single grave contains the charred bones of four men, four of the nine men who lost their lives in the disastrous fire that swept away five Chicago terminal elevators following a dust explosion in one of them May 11, 1939.

The men were Henry V. Kreil, 61; Louis Kolberg, 49; Ernest Barg, 64, and Wilbert Horner, 66, workmen in the Rosenbaum Bros. elevators. Their bodies were cremated in the blaze. Only their bones were found, and the bones could not be identified. So all were buried in a concrete vault in one grave.

Mrs. Marie Kreil, widow of one of the men who died, donated the grave on the family lot, next to the grave of Ida Kreil, a daughter who died in 1918. Families of the deceased, and Rosenbaum Bros. commemorated the workmen with the 5 ft. granite shaft. The shaft was unveiled Dec. 28 by William H. McDonald, an official of Rosenbaum Bros., in the presence of relatives of the deceased.

On it are the names of the deceased, and the simple inscription: . . . "victims of the grain elevator explosion which occurred in South Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1939. May they rest in peace."

Waterway and Truck Receipts of Grain at Chicago

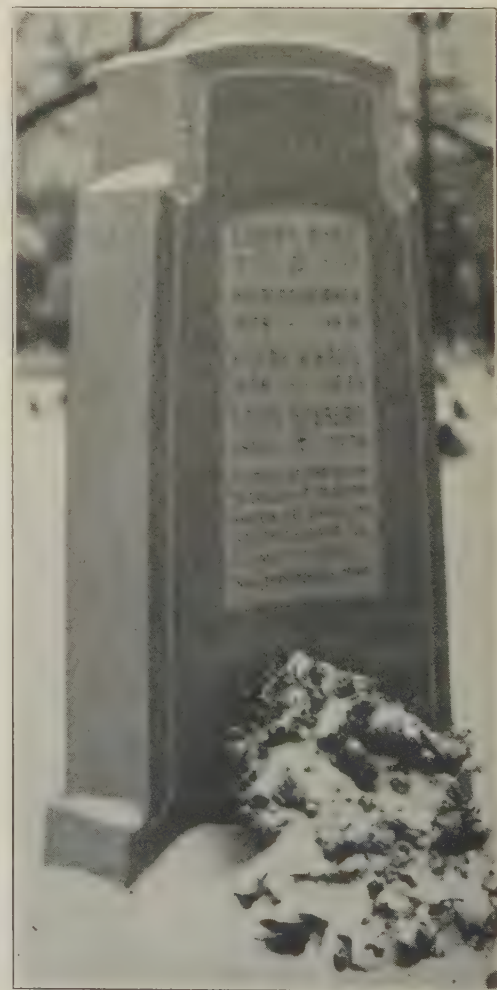
The total number of bus. of all kinds of grain received into, and shipped out from the Chicago market, and inspected by the Illinois division of grain inspection, during the fiscal year ended June 30, last, is recorded by the division at 258,479,234.

Receipts of grain by truck registered an increase of 3,599,415 bus. over the preceding fiscal year. Trucks numbering 16,841 delivered a total of 4,863,140 bus., divided into 490,347 bus. wheat, 3,995,425 bus. corn, 123,100 bus. oats, 14,812 bus. rye, 2,028 bus. barley, 233,782 bus. soybeans, 2,772 bus. buckwheat, 874 bus. mixed grain.

A marked increase in the volume of grain received by barge via the Illinois waterway appears in the report. Barge receipts of grain totalled 14,308,347 bus., compared with 7,920,244 bus. during the preceding fiscal year. Corn accounted for 11,699,740 bus. of the 1938-39 total; wheat, 1,263,541 bus.; oats, 807,798 bus.; soy beans, 494,359 bus.; rye, 42,918 bus.

"Out" inspections at Chicago of barge loadings of grain during the fiscal year totalled 45,500 bus., divided into 29,500 bus. of winter wheat, and 16,000 bus. of barley. "Out" inspections of grain loaded into lake vessels from public elevators totalled 9,908,075 bus., divided into 1,656,938 bus. winter wheat, 7,733,727 bus. corn, 35,220 bus. oats, 20,505 bus. rye, and 461,685 bus. soybeans. "Out" inspections of grain loaded into lake vessels from private elevators totalled 59,614,104 bus., divided into 9,200,392 bus. winter wheat, 46,691,369 bus. corn, 1,137,944 bus. oats, 29,522 bus. barley, and 2,554,877 bus. soybeans.

Let each department of the grain dealer's business stand on its own feet.



Shaft in Oak Woods Cemetery commemorates four killed in dust explosion in So. Chicago, Ill.

Pay Only for Cleaned Wheat in Southern Illinois

An efficient wheat receiving unit is the new elevator erected on the Missouri & Illinois railroad at Sparta, Ill., by the H. C. Cole Milling Co. of Chester, Ill.

The milling company operates a 1,500 bbl. flour mill at Chester, where it has 750,000 bus. of storage room in a reinforced concrete mill-service elevator. Purpose of the Sparta receiving elevator is to buy wheat direct from farmers, load it into cars or trucks, and send it to Chester, about 20 miles south. Hence, little storage space was needed at Sparta.

Millers in southern Illinois, like those in Michigan's soft wheat producing districts, want cleaned wheat. Elevators serving them buy wheat on a cleaned basis. Wheat received is run over a cleaner before it is weighed, and the tailings are given back to the farmer to be used for feed. The elevator at Sparta is built around this sound method of buying wheat.

THE ELEVATOR at Sparta is of reinforced concrete construction, with capacity for 9,500 bus. in its six overhead bins. The structure is 18½x24 ft. on the ground, 91 ft. from the basement floor to the roof. It has a workfloor at ground level, a cleaner floor above it, then the bins, and above them the elevator head and distributing spouts.

The elevator driveway is 12 ft. wide, 16 ft. high, and 30 ft. long, closable at each end with a manually operated steel curtain, guided in channel iron grooves.

THE DRIVEWAY is cut thru the side of the elevator. In it is a single receiving sink, covered by a steel grate, and a 5 h.p. McMillin overhead traveling truck lift. All but one bin has a spout opening into the driveway for running wheat, or for loading trucks.

WHEAT dumped in the receiving sink is elevated by a short leg to a cleaner on the second floor. From the cleaner the cleaned wheat drains into the 400 bu. steel hopper of a scale with a type registering, visible-numerals beam, on the workfloor. Opening the chute in the scale hopper drains the cleaned wheat into the boot of the elevating leg, which carries it to the top of the house, and distributes it to any of the six bins, or thru a loading spout to a side track of the M. & I. railroad.

Tailings from the cleaner drain thru a sacking spout into the driveway, where they are sacked and thrown back into the farmer's vehicle.

THIS SIMPLE MACHINERY constitutes the equipment of the elevator. The short leg is driven by a 3 h.p. Ideal ventilated motor with V belts to an Ehram head drive, and carries 5x8 inch Calumet buckets thru a steel leg casing. The elevating leg is the same as the short leg, except that it is driven by a 5 h.p. motor, and reaches to the top of the elevator. The cleaner is large, takes up most of the space on the cleaner floor, and handles 2,000 bus. or more per hour, its two fans exhausting to dust collectors on the outside of the building.

All leg casings, and spouting are of sheet steel, and were supplied by Ehram Manufacturing Co. The only wood in the elevator is the frame of the cleaner and the guides for the Ehram manlift that follows the leg casings to the top of the house. The elevator was built with slip forms by Ryan Construction Co.

The H. C. Cole Milling Co. employs Paul Howie as manager of the Sparta elevator. Mr. Howie formerly bought wheat at the Farmers Elevator in Sparta.

In addition to the mill at Chester, and the new elevator at Sparta, the milling company operates another wheat buying station at Prairie Du Rocher. President of this century-old company is Austin Cole; vice-president and manager is C. G. Randall; vice-president in charge of sales is Austin Cole, Jr., and sec'y-treasurer is Saxon Cole.

North Dakota Growers Will Tour Market

A group of farmers from eastern North Dakota plan to visit the Minneapolis Terminal market on Jan. 19 and 20 to study barley marketing. This visit is sponsored by the North Dakota Extension Service and the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

The tour will start Friday morning at 7:30 with a breakfast, at which time the following topics will be discussed:

Mechanics of the market—Frank H. Higgins.

Grain Grading—M. J. Johnson.

Tour Plans—H. O. Putnam.

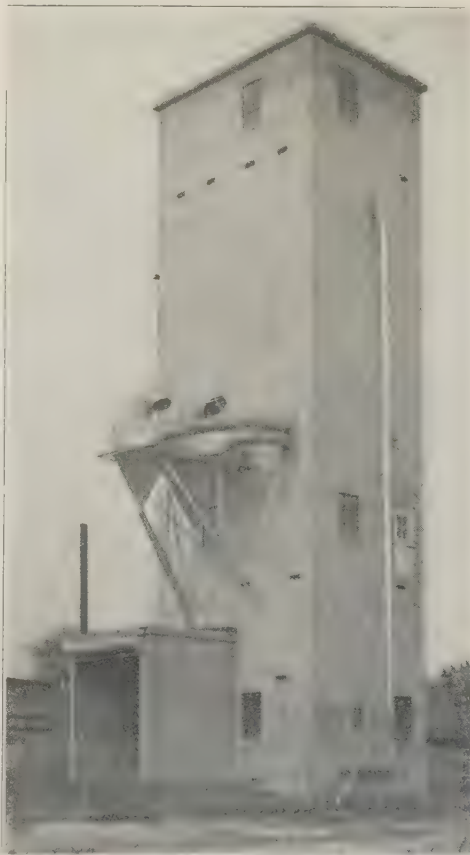
Following this meeting the group will visit the Federal Grain Supervision Office to learn how grain samples are handled, how dockage and market grades are determined, etc. From there they will go to the State Grain Inspection Department for further study of grain grading factors.

At eleven o'clock a chartered bus will take the tour members to the Cepro plant, where cleaning equipment and barley sizing will be explained. The next stop will be at Shakopee for lunch, followed by a tour through the Rahr Malt Plant.

At 6:30 p. m. a dinner will be served at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, where barley marketing problems will be discussed by Chas. Lockerby of the Fleischmann Malt-ing Co., and malting problems by R. Prinz of the Rahr Malting Co.

Saturday morning will be spent on the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce, where barley men will act as hosts to small groups and explain the mechanics of cash and future trading.

Propaganda for the certificate plan and the domestic allotment plan is being distributed by the A.A.A. as a "guide sheet" to the thousands of county com'itemen, to aid them in breaking down opposition to the tax.



H. C. Cole Milling Co.'s new 9,500 bu. reinforced concrete elevator at Sparta, Ill.

Washington News

The dead line for accepting applications for all risk insurance on the 1940 wheat crop has been set by the F.C.I.C. at Feb. 29.

"The great advantage of the certificate plan is that it does not appear in the budget." —H. A. Wallace, Sec'y of Agriculture.

The conference com'ite of the House and Senate will soon meet to adjust differences in the Senate and House transportation bills.

The certificate plan is opposed by Sec'y of the Treas. Morgenthau as another levy on the overburdened consumer in the form of an indirect tax.

Sugar import and marketing quotas were announced Dec. 29 by the Secretary of Agriculture for 1940, after the President had re-established the quota system that he suspended in September.

In farm subsidies the President recommends to Congress a reduction from \$967,637,012 to \$725,642,740. The total for the Department of Agriculture is reduced from \$1,239,640,970 to \$908,255,707.

Senator Bankhead after a conference with the President recently stated that the administration will continue the policy of parity price payments to farmers, altho the budget would not contain provision for the payment.

A hearing is expected to be held some time in January at which the country elevator com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will present the views of the trade in the hope that some government policies will be improved.

Applicability of Wage and Hour Act

Interpretative Bulletin No. V issued a year ago was revised in November, 1939 to answer some of the questions left open therein. In the revision it is stated that:

In determining the applicability of the Act, the workweek is to be taken as the standard. Thus, if in any workweek an employee produces goods for commerce and also produces goods for local consumption or performs work otherwise outside the coverage of the Act, the employee is entitled to both the wage and hour benefits of the Act for all the time worked during that week. The proportion of the employee's time spent in each type of work is not material. An employee spending any part of a workweek producing goods for commerce will be considered on exactly the same basis as an employee engaged exclusively in producing goods for commerce during the workweek and the total number of hours which the employee works during the workweek at both types of work must be compensated for in accordance with the minimum wage and maximum hour standards of the Act.

It is thus recognized that an employee may be subject to the Act one week and not the next. It is likewise true that some employees of an employer may be subject to the Act and others not. But the burden of affecting segregation between workweeks and between different employees is upon the employer (see paragraph 5 of Interpretative Bulletin No. 1) and, as to any particular employee not accorded the benefits of the Act during any workweek it would be necessary, for example, to show that he did not prepare or handle materials used in the production of goods for interstate commerce, nor clean machinery used in such production, nor aid in any way in the production of any goods for commerce. Our experience thus far has indicated that much so-called "segregation" does not satisfy these tests and that many so-called "segregated employees" were in fact engaged in the production of goods for commerce.

Emergency crop and feed loans now available to farmers will be limited to the farmer's cash needs in preparing his land for cultivation in 1940, or in producing or purchasing feed for his livestock, reports the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Patents Granted

[Since last publication in the Journal.]

2,181,659. Conveyor Attachment. Ben Harve Johnson, Dallas, assignor of one-half to Jos. A. Gage, Dallas, Tex. An attachment for conveyor chains, comprising a disk having a tubular hub, the axis of which is disposed out of right-angular relation to the plane of the disk, whereby one disk may overlap another like disk when the hubs receive closely the pintles of a conveyor chain.

2,182,638. Grain Separator. Haakon Mjolsness, Minneapolis, Minn. A grain separator including an indented cylinder, means for rotating cylinder, a conveyor within cylinder for conveying grain in the cylinder toward one end thereof, means for operating conveyor, a longitudinally swingable retarder against which grain is forced by conveyor, and a discharge opening adjacent the retarder thru which grain passing retarder may be discharged.

2,180,393. Control Mechanism for Material Mixing Apparatus. Yves A. Bouget, West Orange, and John H. Selvig, Westfield, N. J., assignors to Western Electric Co., New York. Control mechanism for a passage comprising a gate in said passage for regulating the amount of material normally passing thru passage, an adjustable indicating means for limiting the movement of gate in one direction, and means responsive to the flow of material thru the passage for moving the gate in the opposite direction upon a reduction of flow of material thru the passage.

2,181,431. Grain Separator. Chas. C. Ingraham, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. This milling separator consists of an internally pocketed rotary drum separator arranged to receive the commingled stock and to rapidly separate the stock into at least two batches according to the size of the grains of the stock under treatment, separate compartments each arranged to receive a separated batch of the stock delivered from said drum, and pocketed separator discs of relatively low capacity but of relatively high selectivity for flour mill separation mounted in said separate compartments for rotation with said drum, whereby the small wheat is accurately separated from the small seeds and the large wheat from the oats and barley by said discs at substantially the same rate of high capacity as that of the initial low selectivity drum separator.

2,182,854. Dust Collector. Henry W. Pfeffer, Philadelphia, Pa., and Harry O. Danz, Detroit, Mich., assignors to the American Blower Corp., Detroit, Mich. In a dust collector, a passage-way for dust-laden air, a collector therein com-

prising a plurality of parallel vertically disposed tubes, a spherical-faced cylindrical member with a spiral helix on the exterior thereof located in each tube at the entrance thereto, a skirted tubular member at the bottom of each tube comprising means for extracting the dust-free air at the center of the tube and conveying it away laterally of the tube, means for conveying the dust on the inside of the tube adjacent its inner wall to a point centrally of the tube, means connected to the dust collection means for conveying said dust and its entrained air to a secondary collector, means for extracting said entrained air from said secondary collector, and means of conveying dust-free air from the secondary collector into the entrance of the first mentioned collector.

2,179,642. Seed Germinator. Henry H. B. Lund, Welwyn Garden City, England. In a soil-less cultivation apparatus, including a closed cabinet having means for producing a downflow of fertilizer liquid within the same and means for receiving trays intended to contain seeds or seedlings so as to allow the trays to be grouped one below the other beneath the liquid downflow, the feature which consists of a seed or seedling containing tray comprising a horizontal bottom member and corrugations formed in said bottom member to constitute valleys and apices, there being a plurality of apertures formed along the apices of the corrugations to permit fairly rapid passage of the fertilizer liquid thru the tray, and there being at least one aperture formed in each valley of the corrugations between the apices of the same and among the apertures upon apices in order that liquids collecting therein may slowly escape therefrom.

2,184,472. Ear Corn Test Probe. John Sand, Marcus, Ia. An elongated tubular unitary casing having a longitudinal opening therein, said casing having one end pointed and the other end open, a tubular receptacle mounted in said casing and provided with a longitudinal opening, said receptacle being rotatable in said casing to move said openings into and out of registration, casing and receptacle being constructed and arranged whereby receptacle may be freely withdrawn from the open end of casing, a corn shelling rake rigidly fixed to casing and projected therefrom adjacent one longitudinal edge of opening, a handle structure rigidly secured to casing adjacent and wholly inwardly of the open end thereof, and a manually operable device carried by receptacle and connected thereto thru the open end of casing, said device being operable to effect axial movement of receptacle in casing and being engageable with handle structure to prevent rotation of receptacle in casing.

2,183,511. Rotary Seed Cleaner. Frank L. Bookwalter, Versailles, O. A seed cleaner comprising a sloping tray having inner and outer parallel troughs at its bottom, said troughs extending transversely, an upright having its lower edge connected with the adjacent side edges of the troughs, said upright separating the troughs, a pair of inclined cylinders having perforations therein, a centrally arranged pintle

for the lower end of each cylinder supported by the upper portion of the upright, pintles connected with the upper ends of the cylinders, means for rotatably supporting the upper pintles, means for rotating one of the upper pintles, said cylinders being parallel to each other and arranged close together, means for introducing the material to be separated at the upper part of the space between the cylinders, a rod extending through said space and in contact with the cylinders and means for rotating the second cylinder from the driven cylinder, the material passing thru the perforations in the cylinders dropping into the inner trough and the material passing down the space between the cylinders dropping into the outer trough.

New York, N. Y.—War risk insurance rates on many routes and cargoes carried by belligerent flag vessels have been reduced admits, the Board of Underwriters. Competition from insurance rates available in London and the small number of recent sinkings of vessels by Germany, are believed to be the cause.

Washington, D. C.—Ohio produced 14,625,000 lbs. of popcorn in 1939; Indiana, 4,736,000; Illinois, 15,680,000; Michigan, 5,236,000; Iowa, 37,440,000. These production figures compare with 13,455,000; 3,588,000; 15,040,000; 5,304,000, and 30,906,000 lbs., respectively, in 1938. Total 1939 production for the U. S. was 84,087,000 lbs., compared with 80,598,000 lbs. in 1938.—Crop Reporting Board, U. S. D. A.

Higher corn prices are probable during January. The recent advance in wheat prices, improvement in business activity, increased export interest in corn, and the government loan program are favorable to higher prices. The large supply of corn will temper price advances, and any improvement in corn prices is expected to be gradual. Sharp price advances, such as those which occurred for wheat, rye, and soybeans, are not expected.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

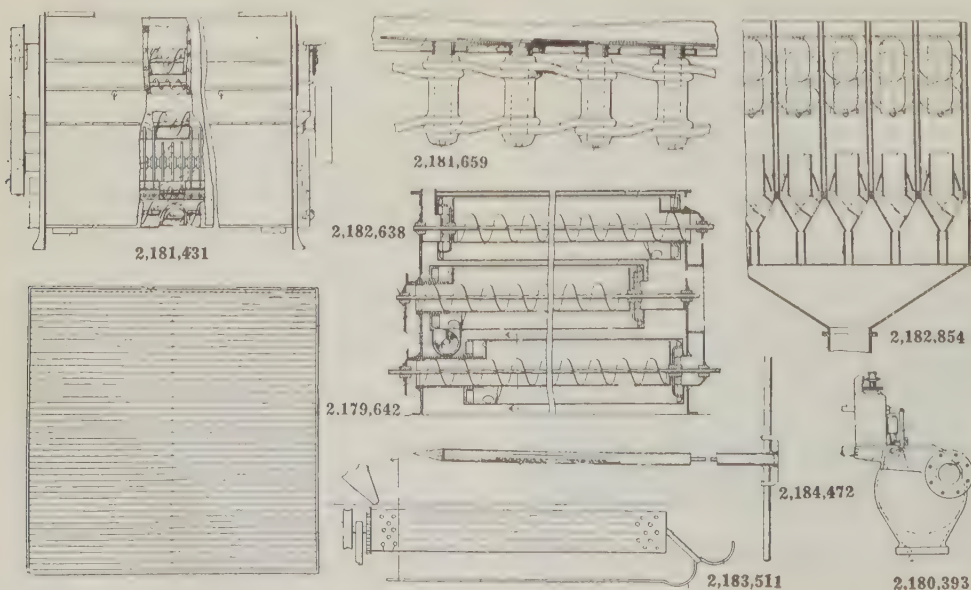
The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—George W. Howard, former president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, died Dec. 17, of a heart attack. Mr. Howard was elected president of the exchange nineteen years ago at the age of 32 years. He had lived in Los Angeles for the last 40 years.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Sales Tax Division has ruled that "The tax does not apply to gross receipts from sales of baling wire to persons who sell the hay. The tax does apply to receipts from sales of baling wire to persons who do not sell the baled hay. Sales of bale ties to commercial balers are taxable unless purchased by the baler for resale."

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—In a New Year's message to the grain trade, George S. Mathieson, Winnipeg Grain Exchange president, stressed the importance of wheat during the present war and declared it would appear "that western Canada is likely to be called upon to export more wheat than for some years past." The fact that western Canada reaped the second largest crop in its history, with quality above the average, assumes added importance, Mr. Mathieson stated, by the reason of "the present poor prospects in the winter areas in the United States and the small crop being harvested in the Argentine." The short ocean voyage across the Atlantic, he added, makes less demand on convoy services and enables the grain fleet to make several trips against one from the southern hemisphere. The speaker noted in his message that British wheat agencies were said to have bought about 50,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat.

COLORADO

Fort Collins, Colo.—Fire that damaged the Strang Grain Co. elevator recently for a time threatened to destroy the structure. The blaze started in the boiler room in the basement where an unprotected wood partition was too close to the boiler and became overheated. Flames had spread up the leg wells when discovered. A small explosion attracted the attention of a passerby who stated smoke and flames shot from the building immediately after. The damaged elevator will be rebuilt at once.

ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—Jacob Younge of the J. Younge Grain Co., has opened offices in the Board of Trade.

Newman, Ill.—The Newman Grain & Lumber Co. sustained an electrical damage loss early in December.

Goodwine, Ill.—The Goodwine Co-operative Grain Co. has been granted a state charter with 400 shares of authorized stock at \$100 per share.

Taylorville, Ill.—Since the Allied Mills took over the Funk Bros. soybean processing plant here it has handled about one million bushels of Christian County beans a year. J. C. Bradley is manager.

Ipava, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently purchased ground and buildings formerly occupied by the blacksmith shop and old mill, the old buildings to be razed and new ones to take their place.

Ransom, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is electrifying its plant, replacing the engine power which it has used for many years. With the installation of electrical energy it is equipping all receiving and shipping legs with Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drives and Fairbanks Motors.

Emden, Ill.—William Komnick, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., was held up and robbed of \$21 recently. He was en route home from the elevator office when attacked, carrying the money in a money bag.

Cuba, Ill.—Dee Hayes, of Gillespie, who has been acting as local agent for the Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., for the last four months, has resigned and P. C. Wright, formerly manager of the plant, will resume his duties.

Ottawa, Ill.—John W. Hatton, 61, manager of the Ottawa Co-operative Grain Co., died recently after a brief illness. He was formerly manager of the J. H. Dole & Co. brokerage office until that firm quit business in 1938.

Tremont, Ill.—Alva Rohrer, operator of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator, lost four fingers in an accident at the elevator Dec. 16. Owing to his advanced age and the shock suffered as well as the injury sustained, his condition is serious.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—The Orr Grain Co. has purchased the Bluff City Mills on North Walnut street and started operations on Jan. 2. A. Frank Orr, Jr., who with his father own and operate the former company, will be in charge of the new property.—W. B. C.

Milford, Ill.—The new elevator and hybrid corn grading plant of Crow's Hybrid Corn Co., has been formally opened for business. Nearly 100 members of the company's sales force were present when an inspection tour of the plant was made Dec. 27, and a chicken dinner later enjoyed.

Medora, Ill.—About 100,000 bus. of corn have been shelled in the last 60 days in addition to other work at the W. K. Dodge elevator. This elevator has undergone extensive repairs and improvements during the past year under the ownership of M. F. Dodge, who made his own plans for remodeling. In the program the elevator was made 20 ft. higher and new equipment was installed.

Henkel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—C. J. Gilman recently resigned as manager of the Henkel Grain Co., which office he had held for the past 21 years, and will move to Kankakee. He will represent the A. C. Curry Co. of Chicago, as a traveling representative. Robert Politsch is new manager at the Henkel Grain Co. elevator. He was formerly an employee of the Penrose Elevator at Welland, resigning Dec. 31.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—Nicholas L. Hubbard, of the Mt. Pulaski Grain Co., and state senator from the 28th district since his election in 1938 to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator L. O. Williams, has announced he will seek nomination in the Democratic primary next April for re-election. Prior to entering the Senate, Senator Hubbard served two terms as representative in the House. He was president of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n in 1931 and 1932, and has been a consistently active ass'n worker.

Decatur, Ill.—Adding 2,000,000 bus. of storage capacity to bring the total capacity of its elevator to over 3,000,000 bus., and increasing the size of the headhouse to make it over 250 ft. high is planned by Spencer Kellogg & Sons as a part of their 1940 expansion program, announces Howard Kellogg, president. The storage capacity will be in 42 large new tanks extending southward in pairs from the company's present 24 tanks, and identical with them in dimensions, these being 115 ft. high. Construction of the extension on the headhouse depends in some measure on a pending decision by company officials to enter the grain merchandising business as well as expand their soybean interests. Also proposed in the expansion program is construction of a new power plant, and a hydrogenation plant for processing soybean oil. Construction work on the elevator addition will begin this spring. The company first began its expansion program last spring when it added 7 expellers to its processing equipment, and built a warehouse and oil building.

Lincoln, Ill.—The East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. held its annual meeting and banquet Jan. 4 when Frank Gougler of the Illinois Agr. Ass'n addressed the ass'n. The occasion commemorated S. L. Nutty completing 20 years as manager and Frank Meyers 23 years as a member of the board.

Peoria, Ill.—The cost of operating country elevators and handling grain for the ever normal granary program will be discussed at the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois annual convention to be held here Feb. 13 and 14. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the ass'n, stated that convention speakers to date include Dr. L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois, who has studied grain elevator costs, Harold Hedges of the U. S. Dept. of Agr., William McArthur of the agricultural adjustment administration, and Dr. W. P. Dearing of Oakland City college, Ind., is to be the banquet speaker.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain brokerage firm of Sawyer & Rising has been dissolved on account of the serious illness of R. E. Rising, who has been confined to his home since early in October suffering from a heart ailment. The Champaign office of Sawyer & Rising has been taken over by Daniel F. Rice & Co., who will continue to operate the office as they did previous to the organization of Sawyer & Rising. Harry R. Sawyer, who is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, will be associated with Daniel F. Rice & Co. in the capacity of participating solicitor.

Springfield, Ill.—All employers should be on their guard not to become a violator of the Unemployment Compensation Act since changes were made in the law by the Illinois Legislature last May. Records should be checked carefully by each employer to ascertain whether or not six workers have been employed by him during one week, no difference what their work or how long engaged, for, if six different individuals were working for him during one week, and if there were twenty such weeks during the year, 1939, under such case he must pay the tax for the entire year. The law says, further, that employers who had six or more workers in 1939 must pay contributions in 1940, even tho only one person is employed by him in 1940. Under this most recent ruling, many small employers who in the past have not come under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act will have to make Unemployment Compensation payments to the state after Jan. 1, 1940.

Urbana, Ill.—"Winter Wheat Varieties for Illinois" titles bulletin 460 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin recommends Kawvale, a soft wheat, for northern parts of the state where station plantings showed yields of 34 bus. per acre, and Ioturk which followed closely with 32.4 bus. per acre. Kawvale did well also on the Urbana field where it produced 42.7 bus. per acre. Fulcaster led among varieties tested in southern Illinois, yielding 26.5 bus. per acre, followed by Brill, with 24.8 bus. per acre, and Nabob, with 24.2 bus. per acre. The bulletin suggests capacity for high yields, resistance to prevalent diseases, and good milling and baking qualities as factors to govern choice of a wheat variety for any locality. Recommended practices in Illinois are treatment of seed with copper carbonate or Ceresan before sowing, drilling the seed on or soon after the fly-free date; using 5 to 3 pecks of seed to the acre; rolling the wheat field in the spring after heaving freezes are over.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Dawes Products Co., South Richmond St., is building a brick feed warehouse addition.

Bernard P. Carey, son of Peter B. Carey, former president of the Board of Trade, has been elected to membership in the Exchange. He will be a partner with his father in the new firm of Peter B. Carey & Co.

John C. Pitcher and Malcolm R. McAdoo have retired from the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., as of Dec. 30.

Joseph P. McCarthy, who was associated with Lowell Holt & Co., for 42 years, died Dec. 30 after a lingering illness.

A petition has been filed with the Board of Trade nominating James J. Coughlin, a floor trader, for the office of second vice-pres. of the exchange. Chester D. Sturtevant is the candidate on the regular ticket.

Edward R. Bacon, head of the Edw. R. Bacon Grain Co., his wife and daughter, with their chauffeur, were held up and robbed of \$10,000 in jewelry and \$132 in cash by two masked gunmen the night of Jan. 4 in the driveway of their home.

Board of Trade members' dues have been continued in 1940 at \$250. In addition the members pay a special annual assessment of \$150 to repay funds borrowed in 1937 in connection with the readjustment of the mortgage on the Board of Trade building.

Nowak Mills, Inc., formerly of Hammond, Ind., manufacturers of "Dry-Clo 400," concentrated cod liver oil, dry base product, has been moved to Chicago. The new location of the plant is 3940 So. Wabash Ave. Max Nowak is president of the company.

C. S. Beach, of the former firm of Beach & Wickham and now associated with Faroll Bros., was injured when his automobile skidded from the road as he was enroute to Batavia, Sunday, for a visit with an aunt. He was confined to his home for a few days as a result of the accident.

The Glidden Co. will make another addition to its soybean mill, a 1,000,000-bu. addition to be built to the elevator capacity, scheduled for completion on next Mar. 1. This is the second increase in storage capacity at the Glidden plant, another 1,000,000 bu. of capacity having been completed a few months ago. The Macdonald Engineering Co. has the contract.

Earle W. English, chief auditor for the Business Conduct Comite, resigned, effective Jan. 2, at which time he was admitted as a general partner in the firm of Fenner & Beane. Matthew F. Raftree has been selected by the Business Conduct Com'ite to fill the position occupied by Mr. English. Mr. English has been with the Board of Trade since June, 1937, and Mr. Raftree since May, 1936.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants will give a dinner at the University Club at 6:30 on the evening of Jan. 17, to which are invited members of the Board of Trade and friends of members of the Ass'n. The speaker of the evening will be Deane W. Mallott, chancellor of the University of Kansas.

John Keefe, who died Dec. 31, aged 80 years, had been in the employ of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department since Sept. 5, 1882, with the exception of a few months' leave of absence in 1937. During his 57 years with the Department he had worked his way up to the position of supervising inspector at the grading tables for the past 20 years, and was known as one of the best informed grain inspectors in the United States. He was a native of Chicago and unmarried.

The Annual New Years party of the Chicago Board of Trade was held on the trading floor after the close of business Dec. 30. Pres. J. G. McCarthy made a brief address of welcome to the hundreds of guests present. This was followed by several specialty acts which included a violin solo by a very young lady, singing by the Heidelberg Octette, a pleasing repertoire of legerdemain by Douglas McKay and Bob Lotz. The Board of Trade Spoon Band received wide applause for its rendition, with various sized spoons, of several of the more popular airs. Several selections were played by the Board of Trade Squadron, Sons of the American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps. Florence Valaquet, drum majorette of the Corps, thrilled the audience with her hair-raising acrobatic dancing stunts. Elmer Kaiser was the pianist and Werner Derenfield, M. C.

John G. McCarthy, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was re-elected for the 1940 term without opposition at the annual election Jan. 8. He received 693 votes, the largest number received by any candidate. John E. Brennan and Chester D. Sturtevant were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively; Philip R. O'Brien and Harry C. Schaack were elected directors for one and two years, respectively. Elected to serve for three years as directors were G. Willard Hales, Albert W. Lipsey, Roland McHenry, Thomas J. Friel and Orrin S. Dowse. Mr. Dowse was first vice president last year. Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House will be named at the annual meeting today, Jan. 10. The regular slate is composed of Richard F. Uhlmann, A. W. Withrow, and Archer E. Hayes; in addition James A. Prindiville has been nominated by petition. Only three directors will be elected.

INDIANA

Harlan, Ind.—The Harlan Grain Co. office is being remodeled.

Onward, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. is installing a Bauer Crusher and Ear Corn Feeder.

Evansville, Ind.—Twenty concrete silos are being added to the E. H. Morris elevator by Neff & Fry.

Gilman (Alexandria R. F. D.), Ind.—The Gilman Grain Co. is installing a one-ton Kelly Duplex Mixer.

Columbia City, Ind.—Raymond Zumbrun has been employed to succeed Fred Sell at the Columbia Grain Co. elevator.

Gaston, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co. recently repainted and redecorated the interior of its office and made several other improvements.

Westville, Ind.—We have just installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with floor level feed, at our local plant.—Hammer Feed Mill.

Lafayette, Ind.—C. C. Parlon, formerly with the Otterbein Elvtr. Co., is now field representative of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., covering its line of elevators.

Otterbein, Ind.—The Otterbein Elvtr. Co. sold out Oct. 1 and was consolidated with the Rich Grain Co., under the name of Rich, Johnson & McDowell, Inc.—C. C. Parlon.

Leavenworth, Ind.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition against the Barry Milling Co. has been dismissed by Referee D. Kirke Hedden on motion of the creditors. The dismissal motion, made by the attorney for the defendants, called for the appointment of a receiver, pointed out the mill was free from liquidation for the benefit of the creditors because of a joint title between Russell Barry and his wife, Edna Barry.—W. B. C.

Attica, Ind.—Glenn Jones and his sister, Miss Marjorie Jones, will manage the Jones Bros. elevator following the recent death of their father, Isaac Abbott Jones.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Edward E. Highman, president of the Home Mill & Grain Co., recently observed his 86th birthday anniversary and received many callers.—W. B. C.

LaOtto, Ind.—Fred Sell, who has been associated with the Columbia Grain Co. since it was organized in Nov., 1936, at Columbia City, has been promoted to the LaOtto Elevator.

Fowler, Ind.—We are making some improvements at our plant, installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive and floor level feed.—Stoller Feed Mill.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Tear gas intended to protect the property, when set loose failed to halt yeggmen who entered the Grabill Grain & Milling Co. office recently. They opened windows and waiting until the room had been cleared of the fumes, then blew the safe and left with between \$400 and \$500.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Charles H. Lyons, 52, manager of the E. W. Bailey & Co. grain office here for the last four years, fell dead Dec. 20 while he was inspecting his new home. A native of Brook, Ind., Mr. Lyons attended Indiana University and served in the world war. Before moving here in 1935 he was associated for nineteen years with a grain firm at Sheldon, Ill.—W. B. C.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co. has completed an extensive remodeling program started last mid-summer; the building was enlarged; new bin room was supplied; a new hammermill driven by a 100-h.p. motor was installed; five large bins constructed are serviced by a new leg; a new electric hoist was installed and a new 15-ton truck scale. Two mixers are now in operation and additional motors have been installed.

IOWA

West Liberty, Ia.—The Schafer Grain Co. has taken over the agency of the Inland Milling Co.

Morley (Olin p. o.), Ia.—Harry Austin has been named manager of the Harold Nicol elevator.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed a Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.

West Union, Ia.—Will Granger has leased Barr's Feed Mill. He will continue to do custom grinding and mixing.

Des Moines, Ia.—Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention Feb. 26-27 at Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Muscataine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co. recently delivered ten tons of Omar Flour which it had sold to local grocers.

Tipton, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has been reincorporated for a further period of 20 years from Jan. 1, 1940.

Montour, Ia.—Lionel Rempff is the new manager of the Iowa Grain Co., succeeding Donald Dowd who resigned.—L. A. G.

Whiting, Ia.—Carl Streeter, 42, manager of the South Side Elvtr. Co. elevator for the past ten years, died at his home.—L. A. G.

Lohrville, Ia.—John Burns, manager of the D. Milligan elevator here since last spring, has resigned and L. W. Zastrow of Farlin has been named to succeed him.

State Center, Ia.—Elmer Goodman of Goodman & Meade has been elected as county chairman by Marshall County Grain Dealers.

Toledo, Ia.—All officers of the Tama County Grain Dealers Ass'n were re-elected for the year with J. T. McNally of Toledo as chairman.—L. A. G.

Garber, Ia.—Ray Smith, (50), former grain elevator operator in South Dakota, but for the past few years a farmer near here, committed suicide.—L. A. G.

Des Moines, Ia.—Charles Tussing, 55, well known grain broker, fell dead of a heart attack at his home Dec. 22. He was manager of Wickham & Co.'s local brokerage office.

George, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. reports a net profit for the year of \$12,099.82 which was considerably larger than the past several years, according to Mgr. G. L. Peterson.—L. A. G.

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Thor, Ia.—H. E. Swartzendruber has purchased the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator and will take possession Feb. 1. Mr. Swartzendruber formerly owned the implement shop at Newell.

Des Moines, Ia.—The new soybean mill of Swift & Co. processed and shipped out its first carload of soybean meal over the Dec. 16-18 week-end. A. F. Leathers is manager of the mill.

Palmgrove (Ft. Dodge p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Exchange is improving its elevator with the installation of a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive, operated by a 7½-h.p. motor.

Dysart, Ia.—Harry Tams has resigned his post at the Tama-Benton Grain Co. and gone to Waterloo with the John Deere Tractor Co. He has been succeeded here by Ed Kichabusich of Mt. Auburn.

Oakwood, Ia.—J. F. Huxsol, who operates the J. F. Huxsol elevator, has added gasoline and oil to his line of business. He has installed tanks and pumps.—“Art” Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sac City, Ia.—Ira Conger (77) former manager of a local grain elevator and prior to that engaged for 15 years in the grain business at Galva, Ia., died at his home in Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 30.—L. A. G.

Marengo, Ia.—New Farmers' Grain Elevator has just been completed. It has a capacity of 17,500 bus. of grain with grain tanks built of California redwood. R. A. Reece is manager.—L. A. G.

Grundy Center, Ia.—J. Clyde Smith, who formerly owned and operated an elevator here, recently purchased the Kohl Feed and Storage building and is equipping the interior of it to make a modern sales barn.—“Art” Torkelson.

Victor, Ia.—B. R. Bohstedt & Son recently installed a new feed mixer, enabling them to do custom mixing and to prepare their own formulas. The machine has a 1,000 lb. capacity and will be used to mix both poultry and stock feeds.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. celebrated its 20th anniversary Jan. 9 with a free dinner to the stockholders and community. The annual meeting was held at the elevator office on the same day. Herman Stock is manager.—“Art” Torkelson.

Harlan, Ia.—J. L. Willey and his son David, of Longmont, Colo., have purchased the Harlan City Roller Mills. Mr. Willey has had extensive experience in the milling business and his son has graduated from the Iowa State College at Ames.—A. G. T.

Gruver, Ia.—Paul H. Graves is building a warehouse annex to his elevator, the new structure to have a 40,000-bu. capacity. The new annex is of wood and will be covered with galvanized iron; it will be 48 ft. x 24 ft., and 56 ft. high and is expected to be completed by Mar. 1.

Clinton, Ia.—The Clinton Co., operator of a corn products refinery here, recently announced a \$40,000 bonus for employees to be distributed Dec. 22. Every employee who has worked 150 days or more in the last year received a week's salary and newer employees smaller sums.—A. G. T.

Algona, Ia.—The Sargent Feed Co. is remodeling the elevator it recently purchased, installing feed grinding and mixing machinery, and will operate plant as one of its branches, with James Woodmansee in charge as manager. Mr. Woodmansee has been associated with the company in Des Moines.

Clarion, Ia.—J. H. McKinsey and Henry Wendelton, truck drivers living in Versailles, Mo., are in Wright County jail, unable to furnish bond, held on the charge of breaking and entering. They are accused of the theft of 250 bus. of sealed shelled corn from the George Atwood farm south of Eagle Grove.—A. G. T.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Hubinger Co., manufacturer of corn syrup, corn starch and corn by-products, has announced inauguration of paid vacations for hourly paid employees, effective Jan. 1. Heretofore only salaried employees received vacations with pay. Announcement of the new plan was made at the company's annual Christmas banquet for its 400 employees. The new system provides one week paid vacation for all employees with a record of two or more years continuous service and two weeks for those with more than ten years.—“Art” Torkelson.

Toledo, Ia.—E. J. Glentzer has been appointed general manager of the Central Iowa Grain Co., filling the position held formerly by J. T. McNally. Mr. Glentzer has been general manager at Marengo for the Central Iowa Grain Co. for several years and since Oct. 1 has been acting general manager on account of the ill health of Mr. McNally.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—M. J. Miller, employé of the Wilder Grain Co., was held up by a gunman who escaped with \$218 in currency. He stepped out of the office on the railroad tracks to deliver orders to a switching crew and was accosted by the bandit when he started back to the office. Police believe the bandit escaped in a nearby car.—A. G. T.

Inwood, Ia.—A com'ite recently appointed is attempting to raise sufficient subscriptions for stock to insure organization of a Farmers Elevator Co. here. A meeting to further the project was held recently. It was made known then that the government will not finance such a project, nor can the business interests of Inwood do so, hence if there is to be an organization of this kind here, it must be entirely financed by the farmers.

Davenport, Ia.—Bert Dow, president of the Davenport Elevator Co., stated his firm was moving to new quarters on Rockingham Road and in the future will concentrate on seed sales as well as operating its numerous rural elevators. The Davenport Elevator Co. facilities in this city were purchased last September by the Continental Grain Co., as was announced by the Journals at that time, and Homer A. Evans is local branch manager for the company.

Des Moines, Ia.—One of the features of the annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held at the Savery Hotel Jan. 23-25 will be the final contest to determine the winning boy or girl in the “talk” contest sponsored by the Ass'n in which any farm boy or girl, or son or daughter of an employee of a farm-owned organization who has not reached the age of 20 on or before Jan. 1, 1940, and who has received no instruction in any institution beyond the high school grade, is eligible to engage. The subject of the talk is “The Need for Co-operative Organizations in Iowa Agriculture.”

Titonka, Ia.—The possibility that two men, Wayne Wilson, 25, of Buffalo Center, Ia., and Tony Kloster, 21, of Britt, Ia., held in jail at Algona, after confessing to 31 burglaries, are the men who robbed the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. and Farmers Elevator Co. elevators here the nights of Dec. 22 and 23 is being investigated. Included in the list of robberies confessed to was the burglary of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator at Mallard on Aug. 30. On this occasion little was stolen; a tin box containing stamps which was taken later was found under a stock loading platform. In the local robbery Dec. 22 the office door of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator was forced open and a safe and furniture wrecked. A small amount of money, about \$26, was stolen from the safe, the damage done furniture and safe being around \$100. The following night, Dec. 23, the Farmers Elevator Co. office was broken into and the safe wrecked, the thieves escaping with between \$85 and \$100.

Blencoe, Ia.—George Arnold, for the past eight years manager of the Blencoe Farmers Elevator Co. elevator, recently resigned to go to Kansas City where he will be associated with the Consumers Co-op. Co. John Hendricks, who has been assisting Mr. Arnold in the elevator, will serve as manager until the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa farmers who would like to raise flax this year need not hesitate because “too many neighbors are doing the same thing.” A surplus flax crop which would depress prices is extremely unlikely, says E. S. Dyas, Iowa State College extension agronomist. If average yields are harvested in all flax producing areas, the acreage in the older producing regions—including Iowa—could show an increase of 70 per cent without pushing production above domestic consumption.

KANSAS

Lyndon, Kan.—The old elevator building serviced by the Santa Fe Railroad has been taken down.

Lindsey, Kan.—W. R. Bullen is erecting a 10,000-bu. elevator here to replace the one burned last September.

Wichita, Kan.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Anna Rutherford to Joel O. Kocher, manager of the country elevator department of the Red Star Milling Co.

Ellis, Kan.—The Golden Belt Co-operative Elevator Co. recently purchased the coal sheds from the Paul Huycke Lumber Co., and has repaired them to extend its coal business.

Concordia, Kan.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co., all officers were re-elected and John Brightop was renamed as manager for the 15th consecutive year.

Strickler (Solomon p. o.), Kan.—A. B. Graber has been appointed manager of the Larabee Grain Co. elevator succeeding Claude Metzinger who has moved to Carthage, Mo., to operate a filling station.

Utica, Kan.—The Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. has installed a new 1,200-lb. mixer. I. L. Harvey, local manager, has been building some new bins and will install a portable elevator for loading grain in cars or trucks.

Sylvia, Kan.—Managers of the various offices of the Midwest Grain Co. met at the company's local office recently, to make plans for the business for 1940. Later Mgr. and Mrs. Maurice Green entertained them at their home for sandwiches and coffee.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Fire of undetermined origin badly damaged the mill and elevator of the Kelso Seed Co. Dec. 18.—P. J. P.—As soon as a check of the loss is completed plans will be made for rebuilding the plant. Salvage operations have started. Pending the repair work, operations of the elevator will be conducted from the office and warehouse and a Joplin elevator owned by Kelso will do the mixing. Arrangements are being made to handle grain of farmers. Cause of the fire that destroyed much of the elevator, several thousand bus. of grain and equipment has not been determined.

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Lorraine, Kan.—We have installed new equipment for grinding, mixing and manufacturing a complete line of commercial feeds. A new building was built to accommodate this business.—Glenn E. Bates, mgr., The Lorraine Grain, Fuel & Stock Co.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The Vita Cereal Co. of Kansas City, Mo., manufacturers of popped breakfast cereals, has purchased the former Sun Ray Products plant, a 3-acre tract containing a 3-story industrial building, and will rehabilitate the property for occupancy in early spring. New machinery will be installed and the building remodeled, the owners expecting to double the output of the present establishment with the new unit.

KENTUCKY

Elk Creek, Ky.—J. H. Tate & Co. have leased their roller mill to J. H. Heissman of Washington, D. C., to take effect Feb. 1. The mill will be overhauled.

Louisville, Ky.—For the third time since August thieves entered the Checkerboard Feed Co.'s local store the night of Dec. 22, knocked the combination off the safe with a railroad coupling pin, and escaped with \$172.62 and several small checks. The thieves cut their way thru the floor with brace and bit and hack saw as on the previous occasions. A total of \$800 has been stolen in the three thefts.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Five members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce have been nominated for membership on the board of directors to succeed the same number whose terms will expire Jan. 31. Those elected are named for three years, the terms of five expiring annually; the board consists of 15 members. Those nominated are W. Leroy Snyder, J. George Oehrl, William H. Kellum, John S. Connor and William B. F. Hax. Those whose terms expire are Henry M. Warfield, Edward Netre, E. C. C. Schluter, Philip C. McIntyre and Frank J. Otterbein. The election will be held on Jan. 29.

MICHIGAN

Paw Paw, Mich.—Fire originating in an electric motor did some small damage to the Paw Paw Co-operative elevator recently.

Caro, Mich.—Leslie Haist, 21, pleaded guilty recently to the charge of breaking and entering the granary of his foster father near here stealing a quantity of soybeans and selling them to near by elevators for about \$40.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. had an outstanding decoration at its plant commemorating Christmas, a large Christmas tree on top of the elevator with a cross inserted. When lighted, the decoration was seen clearly many miles distant.

Lansing, Mich.—Governor Luren D. Dickinson has lodged a vigorous protest against the cut of 50 per cent import duties on Chili beans proposed by the United States Department of State. He has filed his protest with the com'te for reciprocity information.

Owosso, Mich.—Fred F. Cornair, manager of the Brick Elevator, expresses a most optimistic outlook for the future grain market. During the past year the Brick Elevator has added farm hardware, steel roofing, builders' supplies and an egg department. Feed sales have more than doubled in tonnage the past season, Mr. Cornair stated.

Glenn, Mich.—Arthur Howland, state economist of East Lansing, was the principal speaker at a meeting held here Dec. 8 for the purpose of establishing a co-operative feed mill in the community. Under the leadership of E. J. McCarty, enough shares of stock have been sold to form an organization. Action was taken at the meeting to start construction of a grain elevator and feed mill and officers for the ass'n were elected.

Springport, Mich.—Abraham E. Schepers, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., died Jan. 2, the result of injuries received in an automobile accident on Christmas Day. He was enroute here after having passed the holiday at his former home at Lake City. The accident occurred at Ionia where he was placed in a hospital for six days and then allowed to return home. Two days later, when he was apparently recovering he suffered a relapse. Burial was at McBain, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Frank Bros. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new feed grinder.

Porter, Minn.—Ed Ningen has succeeded Oscar Schmidt at the Krogstad elevator.

Osseo, Minn.—Fire caused by a small explosion recently damaged the Osseo Feed Mill.

Litchfield, Minn.—John E. Teberg manager of the Farmers Elevator here, died suddenly from a hemorrhage.

Canby, Minn.—Oscar Schmidt recently resigned his position at the Krogstad elevator at Porter and has taken a job at a local elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George A. Robinson of Babcock, Rushton & Co., Chicago, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Hallock, Minn.—Emil Mollberg, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Canby, will manage the new Hallock Co-operative Elevator now under construction.

Clearbrook, Minn.—Over 125 farmers who attended a meeting recently to reorganize the Farmers' Elevator here voted to organize under the F. S. A. plan. The new organization will be known as the Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n held a gala 'Sip-&Sup' meeting at the Gluek Brewery tap room Jan. 9. Dinner was served and a brief business meeting was followed by entertainment.

Canby, Minn.—Herman Gjovig has been named to succeed Emil Mollberg as manager of the Canby Farmers Grain Co., effective Jan. 1. Mr. Mollberg resigned to become manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator at Hallock.

Rutledge, Minn.—Maurice and Gerald Bennett of Willow River are opening the Arrowhead Food Products Co. here in a room in their father's cheese factory building. They will manufacture puffed breakfast foods from wheat and rice; their products to be known as "Pufftreats."

St. Paul, Minn.—Three veteran employees of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission retired, effective Dec. 31. They were O. C. Johnson, a grain inspector in Duluth for 35 years; Frank Klentrup, a scale inspector in Minneapolis for 20 years and Charles Nelson, clerk in the St. Paul grain inspection department for 31 years.

Fulda, Minn.—Extensive improvements are being made at the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. New machinery includes an oat huller with motor drive, new spouting, a complete set of Howell Sacking Valves and Controls, and a direct connected gear head motor for the mill leg. Equipment is being furnished by R. R. Howell Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Douglas Webster, 80, a grain dealer here and in the northwest for nearly 40 years, died here Dec. 23. In 1889 he and James L. McCaull founded the McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co. at Aberdeen, S. D., moving the headquarters of the business here in 1896. In 1921 the company was closed out and from 1922 until 1925 Mr. Webster was associated with the Fields-Webster Elvtr. Co., in Sioux City.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—Snow and bad weather failed to prevent grainmen from attending the regular monthly meeting of the Lake Region Grain Men's Ass'n here Dec. 19. A resolution was offered in opposition to the Fulmer Bill, House File 6958, and was unanimously adopted. Speakers of the evening included E. Wilcox Nelson and John Whaley, the first discussing changes in the Social Security laws, and Mr. Whaley discussing matters pertaining to his department as supervisor of local grain warehouses, and urging better co-operation between grainmen and his office. At the close of the business session lunch was served. Leo Kieselbach, Barnesville, president of the group, presided.

Renville, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting here on Dec. 4, when an excellent dinner served in the Methodist Church opened the session, Sec'y E. A. Silver presiding in the absence of both the president and first vice-pres. G. H. Homme. Kerkhoven, was then selected as temporary chairman. The legislative com'te submitted a resolution opposing passage of the Fulmer Bill (House Resolution 6958). Speakers of the evening were T. F. McCarthy and B. F. Benson, Minneapolis; E. J. Butler, Hector; George A. Bauder and John Whaley, the latter supervisor of local grain warehouses. A showing of news reels, movie shorts and other pictures closed the meeting.

MISSOURI

Trenton, Mo.—Rosenbaum Hatchery installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

St. Clair, Mo.—The old Farmers Elvtr. building is being taken down. The company has moved into its new elevator and will use the old location for parking facilities.

Knox City, Mo.—Vincent Logan has purchased the George Tripp Mill and will move it to the Logan Produce Station where it will be operated in conjunction with a hammermill.

Chesterfield, Mo.—The Chesterfield Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. building has been razed and the machinery has been moved to the brick and frame I. C. warehouse located west of the elevator.

East Prairie, Mo.—U. A. Swingle, president of the East Prairie Milling Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire recently, stated the company will be prepared to handle the next wheat crop but at this time he did not believe it would make flour in the future. However, feed and meal will be manufactured, he said.

St. Peters, Mo.—The large wooden elevator of the St. Peters Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire Dec. 13. The blaze started from the back-fire of the gasoline engine while the corn grinding machine was in operation, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. The company is doing business as usual again, having temporary headquarters in the Meinert building. Plans for building an elevator are being discussed.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Thos. C. Quisenberry is now associated with the I. D. Russell Co., Kansas City. Mr. Quisenberry formerly was engaged in the commercial feed manufacturing business at Buffalo, N. Y.

W. G. Zimmerman was re-elected president for 1940 of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Ass'n, at the election held Jan. 2. L. M. Faris automatically moved into the position of first vice-pres., and B. F. Tyler, Jr., was elected second vice-pres. Directors were named as follows: D. B. Tilson, E. A. Fitzgeralds and R. M. Tyler. The arbitration com'te is composed of H. T. Lindberg, W. L. Gordon and L. H. LaForge.

J. F. Leahy was unopposed for president of the Kansas City Board of Trade in the election held Jan. 2. In an extremely close contest Gunnard A. Johnson was elected second vice-pres., over John Stark, the vote being 88 to 77. R. E. Swenson automatically succeeded to the office of first vice-pres. Directors elected were T. O. O'Sullivan; O. T. Cook; M. L. Gear; Francis J. Russell; H. F. Spencer; M. W. McGreevy. Carry-over directors are W. W. Fuller, Paul Bartlett, J. W. Cain, S. C. Masters, H. J. Smith, W. B. Young. Elected to the arbitration com'te were E. A. Cayce, Francis J. FitzPatrick, C. J. Gundelfinger, Warren E. Root, D. E. Walter. Newly elected directors of the Grain Clearing Co. are H. A. Merrill, H. J. Smith, E. R. Jessen, E. E. Klecan; carry-over directors are Paul Bartlett, Frank Theis and Hymie Sosland. The first three recently elected directors will serve for two years; the fourth, for one year. Officers were installed at the regular meeting Jan. 9.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

William B. Comeaux, in the purchasing department of the Purina Mills for the last 10 years, joined the C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc., feed and grain handlers, Jan. 2. He will confine his activities largely to distribution of concentrates and other feeding ingredients.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Kurt Horn, an official of the Continental Grain Co., has been transferred to the company's St. Louis office.

At a plant luncheon given recently by the Ralston-Purina Co., awards were made to 86 employees and executives who had been with the company five years or longer. The gifts ranged from desk sets for those who had been with the company for five years to preferred stock, given to those with longer records. Woodson K. Woods, vice-pres., was oldest in point of service, having been with the organization for 40 years. Donald Danforth, president of the company, made the awards.

MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—We have done considerable work on our elevator during the last few months. We moved the 10-ton scale out of our big house and installed it in the old house in the place of the 8-ton scale located there. A new Fairbanks 20-ton, 26-ft. platform Dial Scale was installed in the large house. We also recently installed a feed mixer and are now making our own chicken mashers.—J. E. Gustin, mgr., Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co.

Great Falls, Mont.—John D. Ross, Sr., 81, one of the founders and general manager of Graham & Ross, pioneer Great Falls firm, died Dec. 22 at Long Beach, Cal., following a heart attack. Mr. Ross had purchased the interest of Richard D. Graham in the Graham & Ross firm which they organized, when Mr. Graham retired from the business, and at the time of his death was general manager of the company. Donald and John, his sons, Dave Ross, his nephew, and J. M. Robertson, his son-in-law, serve as department heads. Messrs. Graham and Ross organized their company when they acquired the old Cascade mill on the Missouri River here. After they ceased operation of the mill they still continued to supply feed and seeds in this area.

NEBRASKA

Avoca, Neb.—The Avoca Grain Co. recently reported an electrical damage loss.

Kearney, Neb.—C. A. Bessie, prominent hay dealer, died recently following a stroke of apoplexy.

York, Neb.—The York Milling & Elevtr. Co. recently installed a 9x34-ft. 25-ton scale, with concrete deck.

Primrose, Neb.—Vic Smathlan, manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. business here for many years, died recently at his home in Schuyler.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, O., has completed an extensive program of improvements at its local plant.

Omaha, Neb.—G. E. Winslade, for 17 years manager of the Ravenna (Neb.) Mills, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, has been transferred here.

O'Neill, Neb.—The elevator on the Burlington Railroad grounds was threatened by fire recently from flying embers from a burning hay barn near by.

Laurel, Neb.—W. C. Peck, 72, grain and live stock dealer and commission man here since 1907, is enjoying his first vacation in 32 years, spending two months in California where he is visiting his son, Erroll, at Los Angeles.

Hooper, Neb.—Contract for the construction of a Farmers Union Co-operative Co. elevator to replace the structure destroyed by fire recently has been let to the Tillotson Construction Co. Plans are to start construction as soon as possible.

Watertown, Neb.—Alfred Green, who has managed the Watertown Milling Co. for the last six years, recently resigned and with his sons will engage in the milling business in Minnesota. They formerly lived at Glencoe, Minn. John Guddal has succeeded him here.

Ravenna, Neb.—Ravenna Mills is moving its scale from the office building to a position near the elevator dump building. Workmen are repairing the damage at the elevator that resulted from the recent fire. Joe Svanda will remain here to run the elevator and handle the local business.

Weston, Neb.—The Weston Grain & Stock Co. recently filed a petition in district court asking for judgment of \$705.80 against Jacob Pekarek for cash advanced in anticipation of delivering wheat to the plaintiff. The amount advanced was \$1,186. Wheat was delivered in the amount of \$480.20, leaving a balance of \$705.80.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The dock board has placed blue-prints of the Nebraska City dock and terminal grain elevator on display in the Hotel Grand lobby. The blue-prints show arrangement of the elevator and its location on East Fourth corso. A large section at the top of the display shows the entire riverfront development project.

Fremont, Neb.—Frank Fowler, 75, pioneer grain man here, died Dec. 31 of a heart attack. In 1892 Mr. Fowler became associated with the Nye & Schneider Co., large grain and lumber dealers. The firm afterwards became known as Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., with offices in Chicago, New York, Duluth, Kansas City, Omaha and other centers. Mr. Fowler was made president in 1920 on the retirement of Mr. Nye.

Spencer, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been approved for 10,000 bus. grain storage under the 1938-39 program of the C.C.C.

NEW ENGLAND

Pittsfield, N. H.—An overheated chimney started a fire that caused a small loss at the plant of the D. H. Grandin Milling Co. on Dec. 26.

New Britain, Ct.—Mortimer Dewey Stanley, 68, prominent retired business man of Short Beach, died in a New Haven hospital recently. Mr. Stanley was a native of New Britain and organized the Stanley Grain Co. here.

NEW JERSEY

Shrewsbury, N. J.—Lawes Coal Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, 1 ton capacity with motor drive.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Stockmen's Feed Mfg. Co. has been completed recently with the installation of new and modern machinery throughout. G. O. Fedric is manager of the new plant and has had a wide experience in the grain and feed business. The firm will specialize in "El Rancho" feeds and a type of feed will be manufactured for every need of the feed lot and range. A molasses mixer has been installed as a part of the new feed mixing equipment.

NEW YORK

Cayuga, N. Y.—Feed Service, Inc., Dutchess County, New York, corporation, has relocated for business here.

New York, N. Y.—C. H. Williamson & Co., grain and feed commission firm, announced a Christmas bonus of one month's salary to employees.

Ithaca, N. Y.—H. E. Babcock, president of the co-operative G. L. F. Products, Inc., and formerly assistant chairman of the federal farm board, has resigned as a director of the Central Bank of Co-operatives in protest against what he described as Sec'y Wallace's "recent decision to assume active control of the F. C. A."

BUFFALO LETTER

Elwood L. Chase of the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., has made application for a trading license on the Corn Exchange of Buffalo.

One unit of the new \$1,500,000 plant of General Mills, Inc., here will begin manufacture of breakfast cereals about Feb. 10. The entire plant will be ready in March.—G. E. T.

H. H. Trapp, superintendent of the Russell Miller Milling Co., will discuss "A Flour Mill in Operation" before the Being Better Buffalonians Club at a meeting Jan. 11. The company's Buffalo mill will be visited by the club following the talk.—G. E. T.

The annual Christmas party of the Buffalo Corn Exchange Dec. 27 drew 300 grain company executives, elevator men and employees. A buffet supper was served on the trading floor, followed by dancing. John B. Stouten, president of the exchange, presided.—G. E. T.

A recommendation that the Ralston-Purina Co. "disestablish" the Purina Labor Organization, formerly known as the Purina Feedcraft Ass'n, as collective bargaining representative of its employees was contained in an intermediate report of the National Labor Relations Board. The labor board will issue an order within 20 days should the company fail to comply with the recommendations. The company employs about 190 persons.—G. E. T.

Charles B. Weydman, vice-pres. of the Eastern Grain Elevtr. Corp., and Harold L. Abell, general mgr., Abell Forwarding Co., are among members of the com'te appointed in a preliminary action aimed at revision of the present system of assessments for dredging and maintenance work in the Buffalo River and City Ship Canal by which it is hoped the entire expense of such work will be borne by the federal government instead of by the city and abutting property owners.

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Direct Heat
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GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR
WINCHESTER, IND.

Thirty members of Cargill Terminal Elevators held their ninth annual convention at the Hotel Statler Dec. 11-15. Discussions were held on the operating, safety and other matters relating to the movement of grain at terminals. Frank Neilson, vice-pres. of Cargill, Inc., presided. A big banquet in the Chinese room of the Hotel Statler at which A. S. Cargill presided as toastmaster closed the meeting. The principal address was made by Whiting Williams, writer and lecturer, who spoke on sociological trends of the day.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual convention here Feb. 6-8. C. H. Conaway of Fargo is sec'y of the Ass'n.

OHIO

Lockington (Piqua p. o.), O.—J. L. Adlard recently purchased a Sidney ton Mixer.

Marion, O.—Fire swept the soybean processing plant of Old Fort Mills, Inc., causing heavy damage.

Kingston, O.—Snyder & Immell report a small fire damage on Dec. 20, apparently starting in a screw conveyor box.

Powell, O.—The Powell Farmers Exchange office was burglarized on Dec. 14 and the office safe blown open.

Wharton, O.—J. C. Hochstetler & Sons recently installed a new style Sidney Revolving Screen Corn Cleaner with motor and drive.

Ada, O.—The Farmers Exchange is building an addition to its present plant, the new building to be 20x20 ft. and 60 ft. high. A corn sheller, cleaner and automatic scale will be housed there.

Springfield, O.—The Southwestern Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers held their regular meeting at the Shawnee Hotel Jan. 10, starting with dinner at 6:30 p. m. R. E. Crone presided as chairman of the occasion. An interesting program closed with discussions of various matters of special importance to the grainmen.

Fostoria, O.—Cement foundations and steel construction have been completed on the meal warehouse of the Swift & Co.'s new soybean plant under construction here, and the foundation for the office building is nearly completed. Construction work on the plant is being speeded with three shifts working 24 hours a day.

TOLEDO LETTER

Toledo, O.—Sam Rice, president of the Rice Grain Co., who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Charles F. Patterson, president of the Patterson Grain Co., is in the Flower Hospital, Toledo, in rather serious condition.

Ashton P. Stone, son of the late Walton Stone of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., prominent in the grain and seed trade in Toledo for a number of years, died from an appendix operation and attending complications.

Toledo, O.—Expansion plans calling for an additional 2,000,000 bus. of capacity here and possible construction of a food products plant similar to shredded wheat factories in Buffalo, is being considered by the National Milling Co. branch plant of National Biscuit Co. Definite plans have not been completed and the entire program depends on the city's willingness to vacate some land to insure the company's having its plant all contained within its property limits. The additional property would permit the company eventually to add a 2,000,000-bu. elevator to its plant as well as acquire a site for other buildings in which grain products could be manufactured.

G. R. Forrester was elected president of the Toledo Board of Trade at the recent annual election; M. H. Faulring, 1st vice-pres.; H. W. Applegate, 2nd vice-pres.; W. A. Boardman, treas.;

OKLAHOMA

Vici, Okla.—The A. & J. Milling Co. has its new plant in operation.

Hinton, Okla.—A charter has been issued to the Farmers Co-operating Elevator & Exchange Co.

Altus, Okla.—The warehouse housing the feed grinder of the Altus Grist Mill was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early Dec. 20.

Altus, Okla.—J. E. Sullivan, manager of the Leger Mill Co., sustained a broken shoulder as a result of an automobile accident recently near Houma, La.

Wellston, Okla.—Ralph Groomes, proprietor of the Wellston Mill, purchased a part of the machinery of the East End Mill, has rented the buildings and took over the mill Jan. 1.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Glenn Berry has been transferred from the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. plant to the managership of the grain department of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.

Mooreland, Okla.—Glen Ramey has put in equipment at his farm to make wheat cereal for table use. He will add more equipment to his plant later for the manufacture of various grades of the cereal.

Guthrie, Okla.—As workers were grinding corn at the smaller of the two elevators at Empire Mills recently flames blazed forth from a pile of dried corn shucks, ignited by friction sparks. Employees put out the fire before the arrival of the fire department. The elevator contained about 2,000 bus. of grain.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Imperial Feed & Grain Co. is adding a Clow-Winter Automatic Cereals Treater to its plant equipment.

Lind, Wash.—A large Christmas tree was erected on the top of the Union Elevator & Warehouse Co.'s elevator, 100 ft. above the ground and its bright colored lights were seen at night from all parts of the surrounding country.

Carlton, Ore.—The Bernards-Madsen Grain Co. warehouse across the street from the company's elevator was damaged by fire early in December. About four tons of grain and 100 tons of hay stored in the building were destroyed, the remainder of the stock stored there and the building being saved by efficient work of firemen.

Lewiston, Ida.—Employees of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., and their families attended the firm's annual Christmas party at Lewiston-Clark Hotel. Following the dinner a program of entertainment was given, after which the women of the party attended the theatre and the men gathered at the firm's office for a discussion of phases of the grain business.

Spokane, Wash.—F. E. Martin has been awarded the contract on the office and garage buildings of the new Centennial Flouring Mills Co. mill. Both are to be of architectural concrete to conform with the mill building and elevator. The garage is to be 45x74 ft. and the office 60x60 ft. The first floor of the office building will be occupied by offices, the second by laboratories and the basement by an employees' lunchroom. The buildings will adjoin the mill structure.

Salem, Ore.—The large frame warehouse housing the grain and seed business of Ivan Stewart & Co. burned Dec. 18. Mr. Stewart estimated \$15,000 worth of grain and seed burned together with the building and a cleaning machine. He stated the loss was largely covered by insurance. Among concerns whose grain and seed stock was stored in the warehouse were the Tillamook County Creamery Ass'n; Burlingham & Sons of Forest Grove; Edward L. Eyre and the Continental Grain Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Commission of Public Docks is taking bids on plans and specifications submitted by its chief engineer, A. D. Merrill, for possible installation of a pneumatic system for unloading bulk grain at Terminal 4. If the system is found to be not too costly the Commission will authorize its installation. Bids will be opened Jan. 30. Grain organizations have recommended installation of such a system in view of the increasing shipments of wheat from the interior to Portland by barge, and in bulk.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Soaring grain sack prices have seriously affected farmers in this vicinity as between 50 and 60 per cent of the wheat grown in this area is sacked, according to the grain experts here. The burlap is produced largely in India, and the increased demand for the sandbags in the war area and rising steamship and insurance rates have resulted in the increased sack prices. The highest prices for grain bags this year has been 16½c and the latest quotation here was 14½c. The increase represents an increase of about 7c over last year's prices.—F. K. H.

Longview, Wash.—S. A. (Sandy) McLean, manager of the Port of Longview grain elevator, operated under lease by the Continental Grain Co., in a statement regarding the proposed elevator expansion project, action on which awaits the signing of the contracts by which terms the Continental Grain Co. would pay its rent in advance to the Port of Longview for the next 10 years, to the amount of anywhere from \$110,000 to \$120,000 which advanced rent would be used by the port in constructing an annex to the present elevator of approximately 500,000 bus., said he fully expected construction to start by next Mar. 1. Mr. McLean sees a solid future in wheat exporting locally. "Since October, 1937, this small elevator at Longview has exported to different parts of the world a trifle over 260,000 tons. Had the capacity been greater, there is no question but that the export movement would have been greater," he declared.

Pendleton, Ore.—First real movement of Umatilla County grain into downriver transportation is scheduled to begin in 1940, with the Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., paving the way. The organization will begin construction of a 44,000-bu. bulk grain shipping elevator at Umatilla, to be completed in the next 90 days. The elevator will be used primarily for transferring grain from shore to river barges which will then take the grain to Portland or Vancouver terminals. The Hogenson Construction Co. has been awarded the contract. The cost is estimated at \$25,000, which includes the elevator and a 400-ft. conveyor system from the elevator to the dock where barges will be loaded. The average barge will carry 15,000 bus. of wheat and the elevator will load barges at a rate of 3,500 bus. an hour. The wheat will be delivered to the shipping elevator by large transport trucks operated as a common carrier service in conjunction with the barge lines. Sacked grain will be handled by the same method except the sacked grain will be "cut in" at the elevator at Umatilla and shipped from there in bulk. In addition to handling their own grain Pendleton Grain Growers expects to handle loading of grain for other shippers.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Stewartstown, Pa.—George F. Brenner has installed a 1½-ton "Sidney" Kwik-Mix mixer with drive.

Middletown, Pa.—Mrs. Elva W. Brinser purchased at bankruptcy sale the Golden Leader Milling Co., owned by Graham R. Hurd, trustee. Lane W. Brinser, her husband, formerly operated the business. Sale price was \$5,600 free of all liens and taxes. Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were started by the Farmers Trust Co.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Philadelphia, Pa.—Local flour and grain men celebrated the passing of the old year with a New Year's party on the floor of the Philadelphia Bourse from 1 to 4 p. m. Dancing and general good time was enjoyed.

Columbus, Pa.—The Meyerink Milling Co.'s mill was totally destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 22. Cause of the fire, which broke out in the west corner of the mill directly beneath the office, is unknown. The incendiary angle is being investigated. The mill was less than a year old. Roy Gravink, head of the company, announced plans for rebuilding await adjustment on insurance coverage.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dell Rapids, S. D.—A truck damaged the entrance door of the A. B. Gillette elevator recently.

Bonilla, S. D.—Floyd Peterson, manager of the Sheldon Reese Elevator, injured his left hand Dec. 18 in machinery at the elevator when a mitten he was wearing became caught, drawing the hand into the sprocket wheel. He and his son, Elwood, were elevating wheat when machinery became clogged at the top. It was while he was attempting to start it that the accident occurred. The son quickly shut off the electric power, and the mitten acting as a protector, no bones were broken altho the hand was severely bruised.

SOUTHEAST

Bay St. Louis, Miss.—The Hanco Feed Store, owned by Charles Flink, has opened for business.

Greenville, Miss.—Walcott & Steele are contemplating the erection of a 75,000-bu. capacity grain elevator.

Ocala, Fla.—A frame feed mill building of the Ocala Mfg. Co. was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 15. John Watts, employe of the company was overcome by smoke during the fire, as were three firemen. Alex M. Collins is manager of the company.

Hinton, W. Va.—The Hinton Milling Co. property sold at public auction recently, was bot by the state to satisfy a claim of \$22,553.50 which the state alleged was owing on a \$15,000 loan, interest and back taxes.

Washington, D. C.—J. V. Craig, who was in Walter Reed Hospital from Aug. 15, 1938, until Aug. 12, 1939, is still taking treatment daily at the hospital but hopes to get back to business soon. His many friends will be pleased to hear of his improvement.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Hobbie Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by William Bowman of the William Bowman Co., and the name has been changed to the Hobbie Grain & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Bowman plans to install equipment for manufacturing corn meal, livestock and poultry feeds, and will carry on a general flour, feed and grain business. The concern operates a flour blending plant and has an 80,000-bu. elevator. It expects to handle local as well as transit grain. Mr. Bowman has not yet formally discontinued the William Bowman Co.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—A. C. Westervelt, sec'y and treasurer of the Memphis Clearing Ass'n for cottonseed meal trading at the Memphis Merchants Exchange, retired, recently, because of ill health. He has not been able to be present at the pit during trading for several months.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fred Heckle was re-elected president of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n at its recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen were H. L. McGeorge, vice-pres.; James B. McGinnis, sec'y-treas.; directors, C. G. Robinson, A. C. Peterson, S. F. Clark and John M. Trenholm.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Arthur A. Olson, weighmaster for the Houston Port of Commission, operators of the Houston Public Elevator, died Dec. 16.

Pampa, Tex.—Lawrence Carroll McMurtry, 54, widely known as a grain dealer and who had served as president of the Panhandle and the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n's, died recently in a Pampa hospital.

Fl. Worth, Tex.—Ross-Hicks Grain Co. recently bought a grain cleaner with bagger and elevator from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Houston, Tex.—The port commission of the Harris County Navigation District gave J. Russell Wait, port director, authority to call for bids on repairing of the grain elevator, damaged in a blast recently, and repairs are being rushed to completion. The Tellepsen Const. Co. has the contract.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—S. R. Riddle, former Wichitan who, for the last six months has been in the grain department of the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Amarillo, has returned here and assumed his new duties as manager of the grain department of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. He succeeded Glenn Berry who has gone to Oklahoma City.

WISCONSIN

Friesland, Wis.—Harvey J. Vander Velde, operator of a local feed mill, was married at Waupun Jan. 1 to Dolores Graves.—H. C. B.

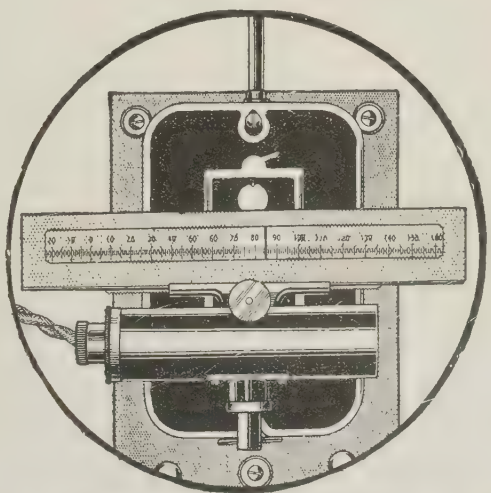
Stoughton, Wis.—The City Feed Mill, Inc., has been organized; capital, \$15,000; incorporators, H. N. Klongland, Sylvia M. Anderson, Obert Asleson.

Pigeon Falls, Wis.—Fire Jan. 4 razed the Pigeon Falls feed mill with a loss estimated at \$20,000. It was the second time that the mill was burned.—H. C. B.

Neosho, Wis.—Rueben Becker, formerly of Juneau, Wis., is now in charge of the local mill, conducting the business under the name of the Neosho Feed & Seed Co.—H. C. B.

Jefferson, Wis.—C. F. Pohlman, 69, Ripon, for several years manager of a grain elevator here and later of one in Rosendale, died recently. He had been a resident of Ripon for the last 20 years.

Green Bay, Wis.—George Barkhausen, Chicago grain broker and a member of the Board of Trade, was welcomed at the station by a band on his recent visit with relatives. The ovation was on behalf of Barkhausen's work in connection with the conservation organization, Ducks Unlimited, of which his father, L. H. Barkhausen, Chicago, is national president, and he is assistant chairman in Illinois.—H. C. B.



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RICHARDSON

Atlanta Chicago Montreal Philadelphia
Boston Columbus New York San Francisco
Minneapolis Omaha Wichita
RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of January, 1940, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milbrew, Inc., has leased a three story reinforced concrete building on North Buffum St., in an expansion program. The new plant provides 22,000 sq. ft. of space; has a private railroad siding and in addition the company takes over a large undeveloped tract for future expansion. The company, locally owned, utilizes by-products of dairies and breweries in manufacture of a special poultry feed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James P. Hessburg, widely known in grain circles here, and Eric Rahn, associated with the Wahl-Henius institute, Chicago, became associated with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. Jan. 1. Mr. Hessburg was associated with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. as head of its grain department at its new plant at Decatur, Ill., having been transferred there several months ago. He long has been active in official capacities on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

WYOMING

Greybull, Wyo.—The elevator of the Greybull Elvtr. Co. was recently damaged slightly by high winds.

Minimum Demurrage Allowed on Strike-Delayed Cars

Shippers won their point in No. 27217, Bal-four, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., et al., vs. C. M. St. P. & P., et al., the demurrage case growing out of the 1934 waterfront strike at Portland, Ore., when the Interstate Commerce Commission decided shippers should not be assessed demurrage of \$3 per car per day, when the movement was for export, and \$5 per car per day, when the movement was domestic, because the cars were detained by conditions outside the control of the shippers.

Demurrage charges amounting to \$29,504 were involved. The Commission decided the railroads were entitled to compensation on a cost basis only, allowing a rate of \$1.20 per day, based on the \$1 per car per day paid by railroads to each other for cars off home lines. The increase of 20c over this cost figure, said the Commission's report, was allowed to cover the extra expense to which the carriers were put by the unusual situation, whereby cars were forcibly held within complainants' plants.

Under this decision railroads are required to refund to shippers payments of demurrage that have already been made on cars that were strike-bound, in excess of the \$1.20 per car per day cost allowed as reasonable by the Commission. The refund order includes interest.

"The cars were held," said the report, "because of the intervention of a force entirely beyond the control of both shipper and carrier. . . . While such a condition should not relieve the shipper from the liability of reimbursing the carrier for the expense it suffered by reason of the detention of its equipment, there is no sound reason why defendants should be permitted to collect charges, designed to force the release of such equipment, that are substantially in excess of the cost of furnishing the cars. Defendants should not be permitted to make sizable profits at the expense of the shipper, who, in the circumstances, was powerless to release the cars."

The National Numbering Machine Co., New York, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease discriminating in price between different purchasers.

Grain Carriers

The Santa Fe has inaugurated an overnight freight train Chicago to Kansas City. This will speed up deliveries of contract grain.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products totaled 32,702 during the week ended Dec. 23, against 30,725 during the like-week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railways.

New Orleans, La.—Officials of the Gulf Carloading Co. are reported to have been making inquiries relative to possible purchase of barge lines being operated by the Inland Waterways Corp.

The St. Louis & San Francisco (Frisco) railroad has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon 41 miles of line between Bentonville, Ark., and Grove, Okla., and 6.77 miles between Grassy Bayou and Caruthersville, Mo.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board meeting recently at the Palmer House elected Fred A. Schleifer as general chairman, Hugo W. Gehrke of Milwaukee alternate chairman and Irving M. Peters of the Corn Products Refining Co., sec'y.

Washington, D. C.—U. S. railroads abandoned 1,783 miles of lines in 1939, compared with 1,897 in 1938, a mileage that has been exceeded only 4 times since abandonment records were begun in 1917. Abandonment in 1939 was 1,625 miles more than the mileage of new lines completed during the year.

Vancouver, B. C.—When the Continental Grain Corp. took a 2-year time charter on the Swedish M. S. Silvaplana last August and the ship cleared for Riga, Latvia, with 8,000 tons of Garnet No. 2 wheat, the outbreak of hostilities and forced discharge of the cargo in another European port looked like a loss to the shippers. But the ship was chartered when freight rates were 20s. Now they have risen to 90s, to show a nice profit each time the boat delivers a cargo.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sioux City & New Orleans Barge Lines, Inc., is the name of a new \$300,000 concern which has filed incorporation papers at Des Moines and will have its headquarters here. Purpose is to operate water transportation service on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. Officers are George R. Call, president; Eugene Kelly, Sr., and Thomas Ashford, vice presidents; Charles C. Flanley, sec'y; and Francis Lytle, treasurer, all of Sioux City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Soybean interests have protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission against reductions in the rail rates on cottonseed meal scheduled to be effective Jan. 1 in a zone bounded on the north by a line drawn from Elkhart in the southwestern corner of Kansas to Topeka, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Proposed rates from Memphis, Little Rock, and Dallas to Kansas City were \$4.80 per ton, compared with \$6.40, the old rate. Justification for the lower rate rests in truck traffic placing cottonseed meal in the Kansas City market at \$2 below rail rates.

Omaha, Neb.—The Burlington, the Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Great Western, and the South Omaha Terminal railways have been ordered by the Nebraska Railway Commission, on complaint of the Omaha Grain Exchange, to reduce from \$2.48 to 66c per car the charge made for grain doors. The Nebraska Railway Commission's decision follows an earlier decision of like character at Kansas City, and reduces cooerage charges the

same amount. As at Kansas City, the plea for a reduction in switching charges was denied.

St. Lawrence Seaway Survey

A new survey of the commercial effects of navigational development of the St. Lawrence seaway is being made, according to the Department of Commerce. Participating in making the survey are the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture, the U. S. Maritime Commission, engineers from the War Department, and the Federal Works Agency.

"Investigators have gone into the field," says the announcement, "thruout the area tributary to the Great Lakes to learn at first hand from business men, shippers, and manufacturers what commercial effects might be expected to follow improvement of the navigation facilities of the St. Lawrence seaway."

Mixed Carload Rule to Be Liberalized

A "liberalized" mixed carload rule will be made effective Feb. 15 by official and southern territory railroads. It will be known as Rule 10.

Agent Jones, who received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to disregard the tariff publishing rule, limiting the amount of supplemental matter to be attached to a tariff, in publishing the new rule, says section 1 of the revised rule will read substantially as follows:

Section 1.—Except as otherwise provided, when a number of different articles for which ratings or rates are provided when in straight carloads are shipped at one time by one consignor to one consignee and destination, in a carload (See Rule 14 of Official (or Southern) Classification), they will be charged at the actual or authorized estimated weight and at the straight carload class or commodity rate (not mixed carload rate) applicable to each article, except as provided in Rules 12 and 45 of Official (or Southern) Classification. The carload minimum weight will be the highest provided for any articles in the mixed carload, and any deficit in the minimum weight will be charged for at the highest carload rating or rate applicable to any articles in the mixed carload.

Reduced Grain Rates Sought

Chicago, Ill.—George A. Hoffelder of the C., B. & Q. railroad, appearing at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission here Jan. 3, to support a plea initiated by the Kansas City Board of Trade for a 20% reduction in rail rates on coarse grains from Iowa and northern Missouri to southern Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, said the rates should be lowered as asked, so the railroads can compete with "gypsy truck lines."

Testifying in favor of the reduction were E. E. Kohlwe, of the Wichita, Kans., board of trade; N. K. Thomas, of the St. Joseph, Mo., grain exchange; J. L. Welsh, ex-president of the Omaha grain exchange; Harry R. Clark, chief grain inspector of the Omaha grain exchange, and W. H. Marriott, sec'y and traffic manager of the Sioux City, Ia., grain exchange.

Voicing objection was C. B. Bee of the Oklahoma Public Service Commission. He contended that northern Oklahoma, as well as southern Kansas territory is devoted to "feeding and grazing," and is equally entitled to the reduced rates. He feared reduction of coarse grain rates to the southern Kansas line would "shut out Oklahoma sorghum producers."

The Chicago Board of Trade, represented at the hearing, contended similar rate reductions on grain should be made by railroads on east-bound shipments.

Involved are rates on corn, oats, barley and direct products thereof, in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Waterway Protests Competitive Rail Rates on Grain

The Canal Carriers' Ass'n, which potested to the Interstate Commerce Commission the rate of 8.33c per cwt. (5c per bu.) proposed by railroads on movement of wheat from Buffalo, N. Y., to New York, N. Y., has petitioned for reconsideration and argument in I. & S. No. 4618, ex-lake grain to north Atlantic ports, wherein division 4 found that a rate of 8.33c was less than reasonable to the extent that it was less than 10c per cwt. (6c per bu.).

The 10c rate found lawful, says the Canal Carriers Ass'n, "still falls so short of a rate which would answer the requirements of legitimate competition that we feel impelled to present this petition." It continued with:

If water carriers are confronted with the proposition that rail carriers are to be permitted to establish rates in competition with them which "will yield not greatly in excess of out-of-pocket costs" and that such rates are to be approved by the highest rate-making authority in the land, the water carriers should know it. Unfortunately, water carriers can only serve ports. They have no reservoir of traffic on which to saddle the losses incurred through sacrificial rates on selected portions of traffic. They have no pool of traffic, not susceptible to water transportation, upon which they may rely for recoupment. They have no "moving trains" to which they can "add traffic" at an inconsequential "added cost." On the contrary, the traffic they haul between ports is their "all" and the rates on it must be their "100 per cent" rates. That is to say, they must cover the full cost of their service and provide a profit.

The question here posed, therefore, and the question we would like to have decided is just how far railroads are to be permitted to go in a legitimate effort to meet competition.

Hearing on Ex-Barge Proportionals to Continue Jan. 17

The hearing on I. & S. 4718, ex-barge proportional rates eastbound from Chicago by rail, which opened Dec. 19 and recessed three days later, will be resumed Jan. 17 at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago.

The hearing will continue to take testimony from opposing grain and agricultural interests along the Illinois river. The hearing grows out of filing of tariffs by railroads cancelling reshipping rates on grain arriving at Chicago by river barges, and continuing east-bound by rail. The tariffs were suspended pending the hearing and a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Specifically involved is the word "water" appearing in the tariffs. When originally inserted, this word in the tariffs applied to lake-carried grain brought to Chicago elevators and allowed a proportional rate east during the winter months when frozen passages between the lakes prevented the "water" movement of this grain to eastern lake ports. But "water" meant lake-carried grain only because the inland waterways had not then been developed, and no freight official saw far enough into the future to anticipate that barges would some day be plying the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and making use of "water-rail" rates for movement of grain east.

Operators of barge loading elevators along the upper Illinois river claim changing the east-bound tariffs to eliminate application of the proportional to barge-carried grain, as contemplated, will deprive grain producers in the Illinois river valley of 4c to 5c per bu., now received because barges carry grain at lower rates than the rails and because they are able to ship ex-barge grain east on "water-rail" rates.

Opponents hotly deny that such a differential is being received by the producers of the valley, point to days when the barge elevator bids are below "on-track" bids. A leading elevator operator a few miles from the river says: "The barge elevator bid is

usually about 2c over the rail bid. Trucking grain to the river costs 1c per bu., leaving a 1c premium to reflect back to the producer."

Calendars Received

The Santa Fe railroad has reproduced Gerald Cassidy's famed painting, "End of the Santa Fe Trail," on its 1940 calendar. The painting depicts the Plaza of Old Santa Fe about the year 1850.

International Harvester Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., uses Douglass Crockwell's painting of "Boyhood Pals," showing a youngster clad in overalls, playing with 8 puppies, as the illustration for its 1940 calendar.

Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Man., is supplying the trade with attractive 1940 calendars. The calendar pad utilizes one sheet for each month, uses old English numerals and type, and shows the number of the day in the year as well as the day of the month. Fire prevention suggestions are offered on each monthly sheet.

Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., again follows the sea in its 1940 calendar. This time it is a beautiful Charles Robert Patterson painting of "Young America," last of the clipper ships to be built by William H. Webb, and his masterpiece. For 30 years "Young America" was the preferred transport between San Francisco Bay, and New York or Liverpool, and the Columbian calendar pays her fitting tribute.

"Walk-Savers" Popular with Scattered Departments

Rapidly growing more and more popular among grain elevator operators, particularly those that do an extensive business in side lines and have departments in different buildings, is the "walk-saver" known as an intercommunication system.

These two-way loud-speaker systems have switches so that two or more parties in different parts of the premises can communicate at the same time. This system passes information efficiently, and saves many unnecessary steps and time by putting everyone into quick action. "Give Mr. Jones a bag of laying mash," or "Load half a ton of Kentucky coal on the small truck and take it out to Mrs. Bluebonnet's right away."

Two-way systems allow the workman who receives the message to acknowledge it, and to ask questions if the instructions are not clear to him.

A two-way Talk-a-Phone system installed by Manager Harlan of C. C. Harlan & Co., at Kentland, Ind., uses three speakers, and a master unit. The master unit sits on Manager Harlan's desk in the office, and has the switch that connects the speakers for intercommunication. Three speakers are distributed around the company's elevator, one on the workfloor, one in the workshop, and one in the cupola. The master unit has enough switch connections to handle 10 loud speakers.

Manager Harlan bought the master unit and the speakers for little more than \$20, and had them installed by a local electrician for a few dollars additional.

Supply Trade

Newton, N. J.—The Limestone Products Corp. announces the appointment of Robert L. Quait, as director of research and sales, and John A. Zellhofer, as sales manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Johannes T. Groseth, for many years identified with the manufacture of grain cleaning equipment, and pres. of the Groseth-Erickson-Hall Co. died Dec. 24.

Norway—The Bjlsen Valsemlle has let contract to Hyer Ellefsen of Oslo, for the construction of an 11,000 ton capacity reinforced concrete elevator. Plans were prepared by O. L. Schistad.

Chicago, Ill.—In order better to serve the trade, the S. Howes Co. announces the opening of a downtown office, located at 332 S. La Salle St. This office will be in charge of C. L. BeVier, direct factory representative.

Berlin, Germany.—Construction has started on one of two grain elevators which will be erected here. Each will have a storage capacity of 35,640 tons. A system of air conditioning will be installed as a means of keeping the grain in condition.

Chicago, Ill.—Samuel Benensohn and L. Benensohn, trading as Kant-Slip Manufacturing Co., are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misleading advertising. "Kant-Slip" dressing, says the complaint, causes leather to become dry and brittle because it consists principally of rosin and denatured alcohol, which have a solvent action on the oils and greases in leather. The respondents' product is alleged to be described in printed matter as "a positive preservative."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Universal Cordage Company, Inc., has been served by the Federal Trade Commission with an order requiring it to cease and desist from certain misleading representations in the sale of its products, rope and cordage which are remade from reclaimed Manila fiber. In the sale of its products, the respondent, according to findings, used the words "Pure Manila" as a designation when in fact such products are not rope or cordage manufactured from new and unused, pure Manila fiber.

Grain dealers, like farmers, are very much interested in the weather. On weather depends the volume of grain they will handle.

The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n is making a survey to determine the cost of handling and storing grain in Missouri. Purpose is to encourage the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to increase allowed charges on government grain to a basis that will at least save the average elevator from facing a loss on such business.



A master unit, as above, and three speakers, as shown in inset, save steps for C. C. Harlan & Co., Kentland, Ind.

Field Seeds

Lebanon, S. D.—Fire destroyed I. J. McGinity's Prairieland Seed House building late last month.

Redmond, Ore.—The Central Oregon Seed Co.'s machine shed suffered \$4,000 damage in a fire Dec. 17. Insurance covered the loss.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Pure Seed Show will be held in connection with the National Western Stock Show here Jan. 13-20.

Chicago, Ill.—Albert H. Smith, until recently general manager of the Chicago division of the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., has become associated with the Chicago office of Rogers Bros. Seed Co.

Sikeston, Mo.—Alvah Daily, 68, who was engaged in the seed business here for 19 years, died Dec 31. He had sold his stock a month ago to C. D. Butler. Interment of the remains was at his birthplace, Arcola, Ill.—P.J.P.

Shenandoah, Ia.—May Broadcasting Co. has filed articles of incorporation and will assume operation of KMA, radio station operated in the past by May Seed & Nursery Co. Ownership and control of the station remains the same.

Columbia, S. C.—Organization of a state seed council to enlist cooperation of the state department of agriculture and the state agricultural college on seed matters was favored in a resolution adopted by the South Carolina Seedmen's Ass'n.

Thatcher wheat, says Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy, University Farm, Minnesota, has taken the lead as a spring wheat variety all over North America. The variety was developed at Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Madison, Wis.—L. F. Graber, agronomist at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, was elected chairman of the Alfalfa Improvement Conference at a meeting recently of this organization's research workers in New Orleans, La.

Columbus, O.—A meeting of country operators and retail seed dealers was scheduled by the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, and the Ohio Department of Agriculture Jan. 10 to acquaint them with the new Federal Seed Act, and its relation to Ohio's seed law.

Lansing, Mich.—Elmer A. Beamer, Commissioner, Michigan State Department of Agriculture, has declared establishment of compulsory grades for lawn seed mixtures. The grades are "A," and "B." Grass seeds not falling in these two grades must be labeled "Grass Seed Grade D."

Sacramento, Cal.—The horticultural commissioners of California met with seedmen here Dec. 18 and 19 to hear views of the seedmen regarding California's quarantine laws. Virtually all members of the trade from the northern part of the state were present, aided by representation from the Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. J. Mitchell, formerly employed by the Henry F. Mitchell Co., has opened the Mitchell Seed Co. to do a wholesale and retail business in seeds and associated lines.

Muncie, Ind.—The 4th annual Delaware County Corn, & Small Grain Show was held under the auspices of the Delaware County Crop Improvement Ass'n, at the Indiana General Service Corp. Dec. 26-27. Official judge was Fred Hardin, past president of the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n. A corn school was a feature of the second day.

Van Wert, O.—The Van Wert County Seed Improvement Ass'n has announced its sponsorship of a soybean show to be held in the Van Wert Armory Jan. 23. Principal speaker will be G. G. McElroy, president of the American Soy Bean Ass'n. Exhibits will include both edible and commercial soybeans. Soybean processors will cooperate with exhibits of soybean products.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky Seed Improvement Ass'n has filed articles of incorporation, setting up as a non-profit organization to "foster production of . . . the best possible seed of . . . crop varieties grown in Kentucky; to standardize and certify seed offered for sale by its members." Indebtedness is limited to \$10,000. Incorporators include R. M. Hagan, Owensboro; W. H. Rogers, Danville; F. W. Rickard, Winchester, and Charles M. Meacham, Morganfield.

Redmond, Ore.—Alsike clover seed, considered one of the best crops of Deschutes County, yielded 1,250,000 pounds to growers here this year, but the total amount harvested was less by 400,000 pounds than in 1938. The decrease in alsike production was due to poor yields, and occurred in spite of the increase in acreage. A decrease of more than half was noted in production of red clover seed, of which there were 21,200 pounds, and there was a small decrease in ladino, of which 8,500 pounds was harvested.—F. K. H.

Seed Act Regulations Made Available

Rules and regulations for the enforcement of the new Federal Seed Act were approved Jan. 2 by the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Treasury.

The Act, administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, becomes effective Feb. 5 as to imported seed and agricultural seeds in interstate commerce.

Promulgation of the rules and regulations followed their consideration by U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, State seed officials, seedsmen, and representatives of consumer and producer organizations. Proposed regulations were discussed at conferences held in early November.

"It was impossible to include in the regulations all of the many suggestions received," Mr. Kitchen, Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service, said, "because of the necessity for considering the best interests of all individuals concerned. The Act is expected

to be far reaching in extending protection to users and handlers of seeds."

Marked improvement in the quality of seed made available to farmers is expected to result from the new Act, which makes mandatory the proper labeling of seed shipped in interstate commerce.

The rules and regulations explain the procedures to be followed in administering the Act. Preparations are under way for more detailed explanation so that all persons affected may easily understand the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations covering its administration.

Balcom Heads Colorado Seed Ass'n for 1940

W. D. BALCOM, Greeley, was elected president of the Colorado Seedmen's Ass'n, at the organization's 18th annual meeting in the Oxford Hotel, Denver, Dec. 9.

GUY R. VAUGHN, Greeley, was made vice-president; Charles I. Simpson, Denver, sec'y-treasurer.

Retiring-president R. E. Patterson, presiding over the all-day meeting, reviewed 1939 in the seed business and offered suggestions for 1940, in his opening address.

SUBJECTS up for discussion included the activities of county agents in merchandising seeds, the new federal seed law, a short course for seedmen at the state agricultural college, the wage and hour law, and the Colorado Fair Trade Practices Act.

Guy R. Vaughn, Greeley, explained "Modern Methods of Seed Growing." Prof. Rodney Tucker, Colorado Agricultural College, spoke on "Soil Conservation." Anna M. Lute, seed analyst at the state seed laboratory, Fort Collins, covered administration of the new seed law. Other speakers from the state agricultural college included Prof. James Morrison, Prof. Alvin Kezer, Guy Stuart and R. P. Yates.

The 54 members and guests in attendance voted the meeting one of the best in several years.

Iowa Leads in Clover Seed

From a 10-year average of 85,000 bus. the production of red clover seed in Iowa leaped to 101,000 in 1938 and to 246,000 bus. in 1939, the largest in any state, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Ohio came next with 239,000 bus., a decrease of an even 100,000 from its production of 1938, while Indiana lost even more, 179,000 against 323,000 bus.

Michigan produced 228,000 bus., against 251,000 in 1938. Wisconsin more than doubled its crop, growing 134,000 bus., against 62,000 bus.

Idaho produced 148,000 bus.; Minnesota 96,000; Maryland 77,000; Oregon and Missouri each 49,000 bus. The total crop was 1,713,700 bus. in 1939, against 1,904,900 in 1938.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Germination of Seed Corn Artificially Dried

Experiments by the Nebraska Experiment Station showed an apparent inverse relation between drying temperature and minimum moisture content attained by the dried seed. After 5 days of drying at 112° F. the moisture approximated 5 per cent, while at 107° it was about 6.5 per cent. It seemed that little further desiccation would occur from prolonged exposure at these temperatures. Seed with initial moisture content up to 30 per cent and reduced to as low as 5 per cent by drying for 5 days at 112° showed no unfavorable effects on field stand or seedling growth. When dried at 112° no significant differential injury appeared among 26 representative hybrids ranging from 16 to 38 per cent in moisture content.

Timely and suitable drying of seed corn with heated air under forced draft may remove the freezing injury hazard, facilitate early harvest, storage, and processing, and avoid injury to seed viability or field performance. With such artificial drying, reduction in moisture content to from 12 to 13 per cent at a range of from 105° to 110° is recommended except that temperature be held as low as 105° when the initial moisture content approaches 50 per cent. Prolonged drying at safe temperatures to as low as 5 per cent moisture is not harmful, altho not practical.

Insufficient drying subjects the seed to later loss of weight and possible deterioration in storage. The moisture content permissible for safe processing and storage ranges from 5 to 14 per cent.

The drying period needed to reduce ear corn to a safe moisture content varies with the initial moisture content of grain and drying temperature, approximately 1, 2 or 3 days for corn containing 20, 30 and 50 per cent moisture, respectively, provided the air is changed enough.

Safe Temperatures for Drying Seed Corn

During the fall of 1936 seed corn was dried under twenty-six different sets of carefully controlled conditions in a constant condition laboratory drier at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Corn varying in original moisture content from 24 to 39 per cent was dried at temperatures of 110° to 170° F., and at relative humidities of 8 to 68 per cent. One hundred sixty kernels from each run of 16 ears were germinated as an indication of the effect the drying conditions had on viability. In addition, 160 hills from each run were planted to determine the effect the drying condition had on yield.

The findings substantiate the generally accepted fact that a temperature of 110° F. will not injure seed corn. However, equally good germination was secured with corn of any original moisture content dried at a temperature of 120° F. and at humidities up to 58 per cent. In addition practically as good results were secured, under certain conditions, at temperatures of 130° and even 150° F. Thus the prevailing practice of setting the temperature controls at something below 110° F. so as not to exceed that temperature, is found to prolong the drying unnecessarily.

The germination in each of the 4 runs made at 110° F. and of the 11 runs made at 120° F. was at or very close to 100 per cent—thus indicating that the drying conditions were not detrimental to the germination of the corn. The limited number of drying tests of long duration made at 120° F. would not warrant the general conclusion that existing driers could be operated at this temperature. However, the fact that one 42-hour run at 130° F. gave a germination of 100 per cent would tend to indicate that longer runs at 120° F. would also have resulted in good germination.

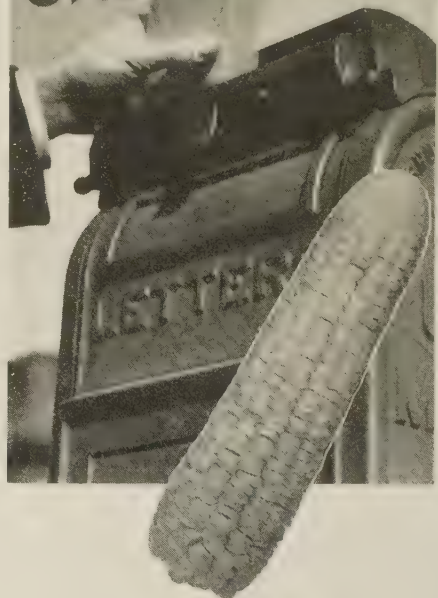
The fact that some poor germination records were obtained at 130° and 150° F. indicates that driers should not be operated in this range until further work has been carried on and the limiting conditions defined more clearly. However, the results give some assurance to operators that unavoidable momentary fluctuations of temperature into this range are not likely to cause any appreciable damage.

The drying studies extended from the last of September to the middle of November. This extended period was necessary because but one run could be made at a time. With this limitation it was impossible to study the relationship between maturity and moisture content of the seed and the conditions under which the seed was dried in a directly comparable manner. The same results were secured by varying widely from day to day the moisture content of the seed selected and the conditions under which it was dried. As a result it is possible to conclude that maturity and moisture content have little effect on the germination of seed dried at 110° and 120° F. but that they do play an important part when the drying is carried on at temperatures of 130° F. and higher. This is shown by the results secured in one run in which the corn contained 28 per cent moisture and gave a germination of 100 per cent, whereas, under very nearly the same drying conditions, the corn containing 35.5 per cent moisture gave a germination of 74 per cent.

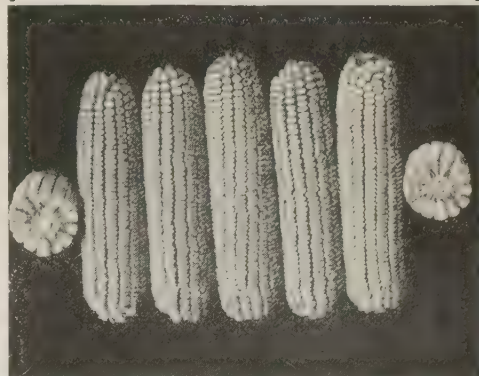
The present studies do not indicate any consistent variation in the number of viable seed kernels infected with each of the six most common diseases nor in the summation of the number infected by all six diseases. This may result from the fact that in most cases the drying of the seed was completed at ordinary room temperature and the disease may have developed much as they would have had there been no artificial drying.

Snow on dormant wheat fields raises hopes for spring moisture that will develop the wheat plants

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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS**

Kelly Erects Hybrid Seed Corn Plant at San Jose

A new hybrid seed corn drying and processing plant was put in operation last fall by Kelly Seed & Hardware Co., at San Jose, Ill.

The building is 60x142 ft. on the ground, 60 ft. high at the cupola, and of varying heights at other parts of the structure.

The plant has 44 drying bins, and 18 sorting bins that can be used also for drying. The bins are 8 ft. and 10 ft. wide, 25 ft. long, and 12 ft. deep, with 2 ft. of air space below the racks in each bin.

The drying racks are made of oak lumber, with 1 inch mesh wire netting over it, so as to let heated air circulate freely upward thru the corn. The racks are arranged so they can be removed as corn is shelled from the bins. The drying bins are arranged two bins deep, with a floor between them, to facilitate direction and control of drying drafts thru desired bins.

A huge fan creates the drying draft, which is directed thru wind trunking to the bins. Air entering the fan is heated by 3 Wagirl furnaces, fired with coal. Each furnace has an air chamber, but the air chambers are connected so that either or all of them may be used.

The picking bins in the plant are located over the air chambers. Picking rooms are arranged along the side of these bins, so the corn can be picked over conveniently, with minimum handling, before it is run into the drying bins.

Hybrid ear corn received at the plant is dumped with an overhead truck lift, and elevated to a drag belt that conveys it to the picking bins. Workmen stationed along the drag belt partially sort the corn, and pull off clinging husks before the corn reaches the picking bins.

A drag belt in the middle air duct under the drying bins takes dried corn to a leg for elevation to a sheller in the elevator cupola.

From the sheller the shelled corn is distributed to storage bins in the elevator, while shucks, cobs and dust are run into separate bins for disposal. The shelled corn is distributed into any of 15 bins, preparatory to grading and treating. Each of the bins holds 1,000 bus. of grain.

Grading machinery consists of one Hart-Carter, and two Universal corn graders, and one gravity separator. Two large cleaners are also available for cleaning corn before grading should this be necessary. Treating of the hybrid seed corn is done before grading. One machine handles this job.

Below the graders are 20 small bins. From these the treated and graded hybrid seed corn is sacked off, and the sacked seed put in a warehouse, ready for shipment to Kelly customers.

The two elevating legs, and all of the machinery in the elevator and thruout the rest of the plant, are run by Fairbanks-Morse motors. In the elevator driveway is a Western overhead electric truck lift.

W. G. Kelly, head of Kelly Seed & Hardware Co., grower of more than 700 acres of hybrid seed corn, was the principal designer of the plant. The building was done by Ora Long.

New Seed Trade Marks

SURETY is trade mark No. 424,396, filed by Kahn Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., for grass seeds.

HORMOLAWN, in letters like long leaves, is trade mark No. 423,929, filed by the Seaboard Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for grass and clover seed.

HIGH QUALITY BLUE TOP are the words appearing in connection with a pyramid shaped design, in trade mark No. 423,898, filed by Martin Severson, Galesville, Wis., for seed corn and other field seeds.

FUNK'S "G" HYBRID are the words appearing on a representation of a seal, banded with a contrasting strip carrying a picture of an ear of corn, filed by Funk Bros. Seed Co., Inc., Bloomington, Ill., as trade mark No. 423,460, for seed corn.

"There is a point at which, in peace times, high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures, and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils."—Woodrow Wilson, in a message to Congress.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago	51,000	.....	67,000	14,000
Duluth	145,302	1,255	1,178,126	7,770
Ft. William	87,136	65,513	108,079	61,724
Minneapolis	268,800	135,760	103,600	23,622
Superior	13,821	131,403	.....	6,986
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Ft. Worth	84,000	40,500	75,000	91,500
Galveston	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	6,000	16,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	105,000	142,800	25,200	74,400
St. Louis	12,600	19,600	2,800	2,800
Wichita	5,200	9,100	.....	2,600
	CLOVER			
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago, lbs.	1,014,000	1,878,000	949,000	1,068,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	325,820	699,940	31,685	55,295
	TIMOTHY			
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago, lbs.	597,000	732,000	442,000	380,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	622,965	309,850	91,865	9,450

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

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by

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Feedstuffs

Hominy feed is as valuable a feed for pigs, considering the rate and economy of gains, as ground corn, according to experiments at Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Washington, D. C.—Visible supply figures released last month by the U. S. D. A. showed 786,000 tons of cottonseed meal on Dec. 1. Shipments in November amounted to 278,000 tons. Continued heavy shipments could easily exhaust the supply before the end of winter.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n are Donovan Grain & Fuel Co., Albert Lea; Farmers Co-operative Mills Co., Buffalo Lake; S. W. Stephenson - Elevator, Dexter; Little Falls Mill & Mercantile Co. and Tanner Elevator Co., both of Little Falls.

Madison, Wis.—State officials collected \$26,500 in fees from commercial feed manufacturers and dealers under the license regulation plan in 1939. The 4,707 brands of feed were registered by 900 firms offering them for sale. The state department of agriculture is now asking all manufacturers to submit detailed reports on their sales last year.—H.C.B.

New Feed Trade Marks

FLASH, and a representation of a greyhound and a streak of lightning, is trade mark No. 423,967 filed by Lyman L. Busse, Lawrenceville, Ill., for dog food.

FLASH, in block letters, and the picture of a Boston bull terrier's head, is trade mark No. 424,542, filed by Flash Dog Food Co., Harbor City, Cal., for canned dog and cat food.

PEAK, is trade mark No. 424,090, filed by J. & L. Paper Products Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., for dog and cat food.

NAN-C-ETS is trade mark No. 423,224, filed by Jesse L. McFail, doing business as Nan-C-Ets-Co., St. Louis, Mo., for a food supplement and mineral tonic for animals in granular form for mixture with solid animal foods.

SWEET SUNI-CITRUS PULP, in script letters, is trade mark No. 420,659, filed by Suni-Citrus Products Co., Haines City, Fla., for dried citrus pulp for cattle food, and dehydrated citrus pulp for human food.

MINERALEIN is trade mark No. 423,965, filed by Anderson-Smith Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., for feeding stuffs, especially stock and poultry feeds containing minerals.

REGISTERED BRANDS, with a picture of cowboys branding a calf, and representations of various cattle brands, is trade mark No. 421,385, filed by J. R. McMahon, doing business as McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D., for stock feeds made partly from grain.

CEROGRAS, in green letters, is trade mark No. 411,116, filed by American Dairies, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., for feed for livestock, poultry, fish, and fur bearing animals.

PRAIRIE FARMER is trade mark No. 422,733, filed by John F. Bullard, doing business as Midwest Mills, Chicago, Ill., for a mineral feed supplement for livestock and poultry.

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N-W Retail Feed Men to Meet

The 7th annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will be held Jan. 22 and 23 at the Saulpaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

R. A. Trovatten of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, C. W. Sievert of Chicago, John Whaley, Minnesota supervisor of local warehouses, and Dr. W. E. Peterson of the dairy husbandry division of the University Farm, are among the speakers.

The film "Vitamins on Parade" will be presented by L. H. Fairchild, Omaha sales manager of Allied Mills; and a moving picture showing the effect of fertilizers will be shown by H. R. Sumner, director of the Agricultural Division of F. H. Peavey & Co.

Kansas City Wants Millfeeds in Cotton Bags

The sharply rising price of burlap that has followed European hostilities has led to requests for changes in the Board of Trade rules at Kansas City governing delivery of millfeeds bran and shorts on futures contracts. In some cases burlap prices have already exceeded the cost of cotton bags, leading flour mills to pack millfeeds in cotton bags instead of burlap bags.

Sentiment of the trade regarding use of cotton bags for packing millfeeds for future delivery is sought.

If this change should be made, the rules would protect the party taking delivery by specifying

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot			Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds		Bran	Shorts
Oct. 14.....	18.00	18.00		18.50	21.50
Oct. 21.....	18.50	18.50		18.95	22.00
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50		20.30	23.25
Nov. 4.....	21.00	21.00		20.95	24.00
Nov. 10.....	21.50	21.50		21.05	24.00
Nov. 18.....	21.00	21.00		20.50	23.65
Nov. 25.....	21.00	21.00		20.00	23.10
Dec. 2.....	21.00	21.00		20.10	23.65
Dec. 9.....	21.00	21.00		19.60	23.35
Dec. 16.....	20.50	20.50		20.60	23.75
Dec. 23.....	21.00	21.00		20.00	22.90
Dec. 30.....	21.00	21.00		20.35	23.60
Jan. 6.....	21.50	21.50		20.80	23.90

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 14.....	21.50	23.60	85	27.20
Oct. 21.....	21.70	23.50	85	28.00
Oct. 28.....	23.50	25.25	91	28.20
Nov. 4.....	24.10	26.40	96½	30.70
Nov. 10.....	23.85	26.25	97	32.20
Nov. 18.....	23.85	25.75	99½	33.20
Nov. 25.....	23.20	25.50	100½	34.20
Dec. 2.....	23.20	25.15	106½	35.20
Dec. 9.....	22.90	25.00	108	35.20
Dec. 16.....	23.25	24.75	124	35.20
Dec. 23.....	23.10	24.60	115	34.00
Dec. 30.....	23.50	25.25	120½	34.70
Jan. 6.....	23.90	25.75	117½	34.70

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago Corn
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa		
Oct. 14.....	34.00	25.00	23.50		51
Oct. 21.....	34.00	25.50	23.50		51½
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40		49
Nov. 4.....	33.00	26.50	22.40		49½
Nov. 10.....	33.00	28.00	22.40		50½
Nov. 18.....	34.00	28.75	22.50		50¾
Nov. 25.....	34.00	28.75	22.50		51¾
Dec. 2.....	34.00	28.75	22.50		55½
Dec. 9.....	35.00	29.00	24.00		55½
Dec. 16.....	35.00	29.50	23.50		57¾
Dec. 23.....	35.00	30.00	23.50		57¾
Dec. 30.....	35.00	30.00	23.50		58¾
Jan. 6.....	36.00	30.00	23.50		58¾

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.

that cotton bags of sufficient weight be used to be comparable to the burlap bags now being used. The rules if changed would permit bran and shorts to be delivered packed in cotton or burlap bags at the seller's option, but the entire car would have to be one or the other and not mixed. This also would not affect any existing contracts so would not apply until the July contract goes on the board.

Feed Conference in N. C.

A conference of feed manufacturers with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and State College specialists was held at Raleigh, Dec. 12th.

The meeting was sponsored by the Department in cooperation with the college and North Carolina Ass'n of Feed Manufacturers.

Under an amendment to the feed law, manufacturers were required to re-register all brands of feeds by Jan. 1st. Methods of registration were explained during the conference. Between 1,200 and 1,500 brands are offered for sale in the state.

Speakers included J. Wesley Jones, president of the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n; Ralph M. Fields, president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n; Dr. J. Frampton King, president of the American Feed Control Officials' Ass'n; Dr. Earl Hostettler, of North Carolina State College, on "Protein Supplements in Swine Feeds"; A. C. Kimrey, of North Carolina Extension Service, on "Characteristics of a Good Dairy Ration."

Minimum Level of Protein for Bacon Pigs

Economy of food conversion and quality of carcass in pigs fed protein intakes above and below the levels commonly used were compared in a trial reported by H. E. Woodman, R. E. Evans, W. G. Turpitt and E. H. Callow in the *Journal of Agricultural Science*, from the School of Agriculture, Cambridge.

The protein supplement to a cereal mixture was soybean meal, dried separated milk, and feeding bloodmeal. Three feeding periods were considered: up to 90 lbs., from 90 to 150 lbs., and from 150 to 200 lbs. liveweight.

The protein supplements for the three periods were equivalent, on a nitrogen basis, to the following amounts of white fishmeal: 4.5, 3.8 and 1.9 per cent for the low level, 9, 7.6 and 3.8 per cent for the normal level and 18, 15.2 and 7.6 per cent, respectively, for the high level.

In the first period the low protein ration produced slightly but significantly inferior results in economy of food consumption as compared with the other two rations, but over the whole feeding period there was no significant

difference between the three rations. The reduction in the protein content did not lead to any deterioration in carcass quality.

Smutty Grain Is Good Feed

Inquiries are frequently made to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station to learn whether the feeding of smutty corn, sorghum, barley, oat hay, etc., is injurious or dangerous to livestock. Members of the Department of Botany of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station have conducted experiments to discover what effect the feeding of large quantities of corn smut and sorghum (kafir and cane) smut have on horses, cows, and calves. The tests showed conclusively that these smuts are in no way dangerous or poisonous to such animals. In fact, in the experiments conducted, some animals gained weight over a period of time. The only disturbance noted was coughing or sneezing at times because of the smut spores which make a dusty mass. It should be emphasized that the quantities of smut fed to the animals in these tests were much greater than would be eaten at one time under ordinary field or farm-lot conditions.

No evidence was obtained that feeding smutty oat hay, such as occurred so abundantly in 1936, has had any ill effects on livestock.

It should be kept in mind that mouldy hay or fodder do not come under the same heading as grain and forage-crop smuts. It is known that, under certain conditions, the feeding of mouldy hay or fodder is decidedly injurious and dangerous.

No experiments have been conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station on the feeding of wheat or barley grain that is badly smutted. As hogs are more sensitive than other animals to mouldy feed, and as no experiments on the feeding of badly smutted wheat or barley grain to hogs have been conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, the following recent observations are of interest.

In 1935 hogs were fed wheat hant offal at Hays, Kan. The smut came from a mill that had used smutted wheat for milling purposes. A farmer fed large quantities of the smut over an extended period of time and his report showed that the smut offal did not injure hogs, but that it was necessary to use additional nutrients or supplements to secure desired gains in weight of animals. In this instance the hogs received much more smut than they would if fed smutted wheat, since little grain was present in the smut offal.

In 1936 limited feeding tests were made by another farmer at Ransom, Kan. He fed badly smutted barley to hogs and a calf over a period of several months. The farmer reported that no injury resulted and that all the animals grew and increased in weight in a normal manner. Chickens will not be injured by eating smutty grain.

If in doubt, it is always wise first to try feeding one or two animals with questionable feed over a period of time and note the results. Bull. 279, Kan. Ag. Exp. Sta.

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Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	3,320	4,309	.....	.....
Boston	610	914	.....	65
Chicago	10,814	9,910	38,875	40,552
Kansas City	6,075	5,550	20,950	20,975
Milwaukee	200	180	11,360	6,220
Minneapolis	.....	1,699	20,500	.....

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Seattle, Wash.—The 33rd North Central Washington Poultry Ass'n show exhibited nearly 1,000 birds in the large corrugated sheet steel warehouse of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. here Jan. 2-6. The Washington state meeting of the National Poultry Club of America was also held during the show.

Des Moines, Ia.—At the annual meeting Dec. 14 of the Animal and Poultry Foundation of America W. J. Kennedy of South St. Joseph, Mo., was elected pres., J. M. Rice of Omaha, vice-pres., and Howard A. Marshall of Atlantic, Ia., treas. The members are engaged in the mineral feed and serum business.

Newton, Kan.—Ernest A. Berry, trading as Sunflower Hatchery and Sunflower Poultry Farm & Hatchery, here, has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misleading representations that he guarantees livability of all grades of chicks he sells, or that the chicks are insured against loss by death, or that his breeders are inspected by the American Poultry Ass'n.

Sacramento, Cal.—Legislators are being urged to intercede with Governor Olson and the Fish & Game Commission to grant extension and additional tonnage quotas to fish reduction plants. Reason is to reduce protein costs for the poultry industry because of low prices for poultry products and rising costs of poultry feeds, according to the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The Feed-Egg Ratio

Feed-egg ratios show the number of dozen eggs required to purchase 100 pounds of a standard poultry ration. The ration used is composed of 62 pounds of corn, 14 pounds of wheat, 8 pounds of oats, 2 pounds of barley, 9 pounds of bran and 5 pounds of tankage, the total equaling 100 pounds. Tankage was included instead of some other form of animal protein, such as meat scrap, because a long series of prices was not available for such a protein. This ration is not necessarily recommended for poultry producers. It was chosen because it represents a general average of feeding practice over wide areas and many years and so serves as a basis for comparing poultry feed costs during various periods.

The Chicago feed-egg ratio of the Dept. of Agriculture is based on the following weekly average market quotations:

Eggs, fresh Graded Firsts at Chicago; Corn, No. 3 at Chicago; Wheat, No. 3 Red at Chicago; Oats, No. 3 White at Chicago; Barley, No. 2 at Minneapolis; Bran, at Chicago; Tankage, at Chicago.

The farm feed-egg ratio is based on the following prices for the United States as estimated for the 15th of each month: Eggs, prices received by farmers; Corn, wheat, oats and barley, prices received by farmers; Bran and tankage, prices paid by farmers.

After feed and egg prices have been obtained, the feed-egg ratio is computed by dividing feed prices by egg prices.

The most important use for the feed-egg ratio is in forecasting future poultry and egg production. For example, it has been found that, on the average, a 20-per cent decrease from the preceding year in the October-March feed-egg ratio has resulted in a 5-per cent increase in the number of chicks on hand per farm flock the following June 1 as compared with the preceding year. Likewise, a 20-per cent decrease in the July-December feed-egg ratio, on the average, has resulted in a 1-per cent increase in the number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on Jan. 1 over

what would normally result from changes in the number of chicks on hand per farm flock the preceding July 1.

Poultry Industry to Meet in Chicago Jan. 16

Two important poultry industry meetings will be held in the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15-16.

The Poultry Planning Com'ite meets Jan. 15 to accept and adopt the program of consumer education that will be presented to the entire poultry industry the following day, according to D. D. Slade, of Lexington, Ky., chairman of the Planning Com'ite.

The Advisory Com'ite (consisting of a representative from each state) and the Planning Com'ite will make their reports at a general meeting of the poultry industry on Jan. 16.

Promote Greater Consumption of Poultry Feed

By GORDON E. BEARSE, Poultryman
Western Washington Exp. Sta.

Three ways to increase poultry feed volume occur to me; new customers, more chickens on farms of old customers thru increased purchases of stock and greater consumption by the chickens because they are healthy and their requirements for rapid growth or high production are being met.

This greater consumption is a solid foundation on which to start. It goes without saying that it means satisfied customers and will lead to larger flocks and new customers. Do you realize that a flock of only 100 birds laying at 60 per cent production for the year with 12 per cent mortality and culling as compared to a flock of the same size but laying 40 per cent and losing 50 per cent would eat approximately 1 1/4 ton more feed?

Feed men should keep abreast of poultry research in nutrition and disease if they are going to have high producing, healthy customer flocks requiring the maximum of feed.

Vitamin Values of Fish Oils May Decline

Examination of 14 samples of sardine oil, prepared from the 1934 catch off the central California coast, disclosed to A. F. Morgan, L. Kimmel and H. G. Davison that only one contained vitamin D in excess of the U.S.P. minimum standard for cod liver oil. All the rest had vitamin D contents ranging from 18 to 74 international units per gram. All 14 of the samples contained but negligible amounts of vitamin A, judged by the blue value.

Oils from the 1938 catch were much richer. The majority from the 1938 catch contained 95 I.U. of vitamin D, and 450 to 750 I.U. of vitamin A, per gram. Tests on samples in the process of extraction showed little loss of vitamin potency during the process.

Estimations of vitamin D potency made biologically and of vitamin A potency made by both biological and chemical methods, carried out on oils from the offal of tuna and salmon, and on the liver oils of tuna, white sea bass, salmon, mackerel and basking shark, showed the oils from tuna offal were poor; those from salmon offal approached the U.S.P. cod liver oil in potency. The tuna liver oils were much richer in both vitamins than any of the other oils, but both mackerel and sea bass liver oils were comparable with halibut liver oils. The liver oil of the basking shark was very poor in vitamin content, though commercial shark liver oils of unstated species were relatively rich in vitamin A.

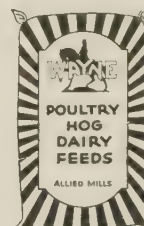


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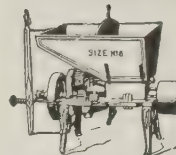
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INDIANA

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The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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Cockerels Fatten Well When Fed Condensed Whey

A total of 460 cockerels were used in two experiments reported by H. Bunker, E. Schelper and K. Boehm in *Arch. Geflügelk.*, 1939, dealing with fattening these birds by feeding them several different ground meals mixed with diluted condensed whey.

The whey proved satisfactory for fattening, tho of slightly laxative character. Best results came from feeding it at the rate of 0.5 to 0.75 lb. of condensed whey per pound of dry meal.

Food utilization figures indicate the birds used a substantial part of the lactose, or lactic acid, in the whey. The condensed whey contained 35.1% dry matter, including 7.5% digestible protein.

Poultry Club Teaches Youngsters Poultry Production

Hans Halverson, feed dealer of Humboldt, Ia., has an unique way of interesting young folks in raising poultry.

Some years ago he started Hans' Poultry Club. Last spring he gave 3,000 chicks to 100 boys and girls in Humboldt county. With each 30 chicks he gave 10 lbs. of chick feed as a starter.

This fall each club member returned five cockerels as club dues. Halverson paid market prices for the rest of the birds.

Three club members, Howard Berte, of Algona, Phillip Saxton, Hardy, and Raymond Orsland, Thor, returned this fall with all of the 30 chicks each which they received last spring, reporting no mortality. The largest single bird returned was brought in by Joe Egli, Gilmore City, and weighed 8¾ lbs.

Gilbert Strait of Humboldt brought in the heaviest group of five birds, his group weighing

43 lbs. Kenneth Haugen, Badger, brought in the largest total of pounds, his birds swinging the scale pointer to 191.

Out of the 3,000 baby chicks he gave away last spring, Halverson received and purchased 7,610 lbs. of live poultry this fall, but he also interested 100 boys and girls in the poultry business and many of them will become permanent customers in chicks and feeds.

Manganese Promotes Bone Development of Chicks

A deficiency of manganese in the diet of chicks causes a significant shortening of the bones of the legs and wings as well as a shortening of the spinal column, reports C. D. Caskey, W. D. Gallup and L. C. Norris, in the *Journal Nutrition*. They found that the ash content of the bones of chicks fed a diet low in manganese was significantly lower than that of chicks fed a diet containing a sufficient amount of this needed mineral element.

The low ash content of the bones of chicks on the manganese deficient diet could not be attributed to development of rachitic condition from defective utilization of vitamin D. The low manganese diet contained an excess of vitamin D, serum calcium was within the normal range, and examination of the leg bones by X-ray and by staining sections with silver nitrate showed calcification to be normal.

Opens Eastern Office

An eastern sales office has been established in Philadelphia, Pa., by the Lacto-Vee Products Co., Inc., of Dayton, O.

This company, which started in business on Apr. 15, 1937, has heretofore confined its sales efforts to the middle west. Opening of the eastern office marks an expansion of its business in the vitamin and feed specialty field.

The company is owned by Ohio and eastern capital, and is managed by Orville Carson, a familiar figure in the feed industry of the east and the middle west for the last 40 years.

Lacto-Vee Products Co. distributes dried milk products, and fortified cod liver oils, and manufactures vitamin products. It is western distributor for Acton cod liver oils. Principle product of its own manufacture is Lacto-Vee, a vitamin concentrate designed to replace dried milk, cod liver oil, yeast, and iodine in poultry and live stock feeds, and supply necessary minerals, iron, and vitamins for healthy growth and production.

Turkey Meat Flavored by Excessive Fish Meal

More than 10% of fish meal in the diet of Bronze turkeys flavored the carcasses of the birds when roasted, according to an experiment conducted by R. L. Bryant and G. T. Stevenson, and reported in Virginia Station Bulletin 321.

Four groups of Bronze turkey poult were fed rations containing 20 per cent of flame-dried menhaden fish meal, 20 per cent of steam-dried fish meal, 20 per cent of meat scrap, and a combination of 10 per cent each of fish meal and meat scrap, respectively, to 21 weeks of age, at which time all the fish meal in the rations was replaced by an equivalent amount of meat scrap.

Representative birds from each group were killed, roasted, and scored for flavor at 21 weeks of age and at 2-week intervals thereafter until all traces of fishy flavor were eliminated from the cooked carcasses.

Fishy flavor was detected in the roasted carcasses of turkeys receiving 10 per cent or more fish meal. Fishy flavor was eliminated within 4 weeks after the 10-per-cent level of fish meal feeding was discontinued and within

8 weeks after the 20-per-cent level was discontinued.

The drippings had a more pronounced fishy flavor than did the meat, and male birds exhibited a slightly stronger fishy flavor than females. There was no marked difference in intensity of fishy flavor between the lots receiving the flame-dried and steam-dried meals.

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Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during October and for 10 months ending October, 1939 and 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	October 1939	October 1938	10 mos. ending Oct. 1939	10 mos. ending Oct. 1938
Hay*	6,913	1,599	35,550	13,505
Coconut cake†	9,828,372	2,666,300	93,684,566	64,329,605
Soybean cake†	1,146,419	421,264	22,286,089	23,200,339
Cottonseed cake†	90,000	299,780	6,752,991	4,690,326
Linseed cake† .....	...	1,817,200	9,649,091	11,426,300
All other cake†	1,500	3,512,000	20,848,383	15,228,894
Wheat fds.*	58,494	12,556	372,951	27,173
Beet pulp*	1,993	2,768	9,968	25,431
Tankage	3,756	2,106	56,252	23,438
Fish scrap.	2,152	3,425	35,312	26,008
	EXPORTS			
	October 1939	October 1938	10 mos. ending Oct. 1939	10 mos. ending Oct. 1938
Hay	72	305	2,106	60,629
Cottonseed cake .....	...	5	174	27,077
Linseed cake	6,086	19,161	188,208	152,597
Other oil cake	50	226	4,945	14,635
Cottonseed meal	2,085	1,959	5,247	15,068
Linseed meal	400	815	9,952	7,491
Babassu cake-meal	300	...	970	1,250
Soybean cake-meal	6,197	...	30,271	...
Other meal cake	1,130	4,238	5,136	45,206
Fish meal.	32	168	282	1,313
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	498	974	9,125	8,516
Oyster shells	7,529	9,095	46,035	30,660
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	124	325	2,906	12,284
Other feed bran	1,087	2,355	16,034	23,031
Kafir, milo (bus.)	18	30,602	1,390	610,210

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.



New Plant of the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co., Van Nuys, Cal.

Feed Plant Manufactures Many Kinds of Feeds

Shining brilliantly in the sunshine of the Fernando Valley near the outskirts of Van Nuys, Cal., is the new feed plant and retail feed center of the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co.

The plant, set well back from the boulevard to leave plenty of parking space for the company's customers, embraces 40,000 square feet of floor space in a retail section at the front of the structure. This section is of modernistic design, its exterior finished with stucco. Across its front stretches the name "Fernando" in huge raised letters that command attention, even from cars speeding along Van Nuys Boulevard, 200 feet away.

Stocked in this retail division are extensive retail supplies of the 26 feeds manufactured by the firm, and seeds, garden tools, implements and hundreds of items demanded by the home gardener and pet fancier as well as the commercial breeder and grower of poultry and livestock.

The feed manufacturing plant and warehouse adjoining the retail section at the back and served by a spur track from the Southern Pacific railway, occupy 25,000 square feet of the site, the roof of the new fire-resistant, iron-clad mill building towering 60 feet above the ground level. The feed plant has bins and machinery arranged for efficient line production of the 26 feeds manufactured by the company, utilizing gravity for flowing materials thru mixers and sackers.

Maximum production capacity is 1,500 tons per month. The line of feeds includes balanced rations for pets ranging from canaries to elephants, but the volume of the feed business centers around the horses, cattle, and poultry that build incomes for the Fernando Valley ranchers.

The Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co., under the vigorous management of its founder and present president and general manager, G. G. Steere, was among the pioneers in studies of vitamins as applied to poultry and livestock feeding. The plant maintains a large and active laboratory, where all raw materials from which feeds are compounded, are carefully checked to hold feed formulas to an exact, predetermined balance. This spirit on the part of the company may be responsible in part for the progressive development of the poultry industry in the Valley. When Mr. Steere started the business in 1916, the entire Valley had less than 25,000 chickens. His sound, progressive, feed manufacturing policies built a tremendous following as the poultry business of the Valley increased to its present 3,000,000 hens.

When its new feed plant was completed the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co. held "open house" for the residents of Van Nuys, and the ranchers of the valley served by this thriving city of 20,000 souls.

The new plant is the headquarters for the company, but the company also operates sev-

eral warehouses from which it wholesales and retails its feeds, and it does a nationwide business in alfalfa meal, annually grinding and packing 30,000 tons of this product in its large alfalfa milling plant at Lancaster, Cal.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

The Food & Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, publishes notices of judgment under the Food & Drugs Act, substantially as follows:

No. 30726. Charles B. Stout (Majestic Flour Mill), Aurora, Mo., charged with shipping quantities of adulterated wheat gray shorts and screenings interstate from Missouri into Texas about Oct. 25 to Dec. 12, 1937. Product found to be wheat brown shorts and screenings; all lots contained fiber in excess of amount declared; two lots found below declared amounts of protein. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150.

No. 30727. Charles B. Stout (Majestic Flour Mill), Aurora, Mo., charged with shipping a quantity of misbranded wheat gray shorts and screenings interstate from Missouri into Texas about Nov. 18, 1938. Product found to contain 15.50% crude protein, instead of the 17% declared on the label. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50.

No. 30729. Ponca City Milling Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla., charged with shipping quantities of wheat gray shorts and screenings interstate from Oklahoma into Texas about Sept. 28 and Nov. 14, 1938. Found to be adulterated and misbranded because the product turned out to be wheat brown shorts and screenings and contained more fiber than the labels declared. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75 and costs.

No. 30773. Mrs. Harriet E. Hacker, William T. Hacker, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Jr., and

Mrs. George Crist (Hacker Flour Mills), Jefferson, Okla., charged with shipping quantities of adulterated and misbranded wheat gray shorts and screenings interstate from Oklahoma into Texas about Nov. 10 and 22, 1938, which were found to be wheat brown shorts, and higher in fiber than the labels declared. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$60 and costs.



Again Fernando scores!

—offering the first and only alfalfa leaf meal that is guaranteed for carotene content at time of manufacture and dated for freshness — Ideal Poultry Greens. The world's finest leaf meal.

Check the Tag on every Bag

FERNANDO VALLEY MILLING & SUPPLY CO.
6104 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

"JAY BEE" Mill

Grinds Over 33,000 Tons of Feed — Revenue Over \$54,000.00 in 10 Years

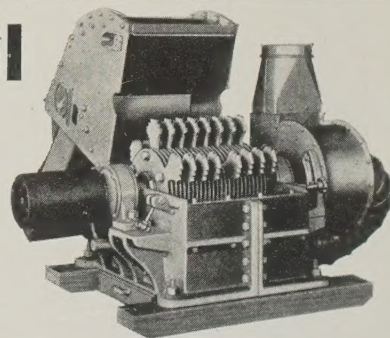
The largest, as well as the smallest millers prefer the "JAY BEE" because of its outstanding performance, big capacities, low operating and maintenance cost, and its long life.

Complete grinding equipment. Corn Crackers, Batch Mixers, Molasses Mixers with new special, self-cleaning features. Write for literature, full details and prices.

J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn. -- Utica, N.Y.

John J. Woods & Sons, Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 817 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—Atlanta, Ga.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.



In the Hinckley Grain Co. plant, at Hinckley, Ill., stands a "JAY BEE" 60-H.P. mill that was installed in September, 1928. It is operating satisfactorily today. At an average grinding charge of only 8c per cwt. this "JAY BEE" mill has averaged over \$5,000.00 a year. Maintenance cost on the mill has been only \$300 for screens and hammers.

Such is the earning power, the endurance, and the economy of the "JAY BEE." World's Standard Grinder for Capacity, Durability, Economy.

If you want a feed mill that outgrinds them all, and outlasts them all, don't lose any time, but investigate the "JAY BEE" at once. Mills from 12-H.P. to 200-H.P., with belt, V-belt, and direct-connected drives—for every grinding requirement.

Diesel Runs Hammer Mill

A diesel engine has replaced a 35 h.p. motor as power for a hammer mill in the basement of the feed grinding and mixing plant of the Sun Prairie Elevator Co., at Sun Prairie, Wis.

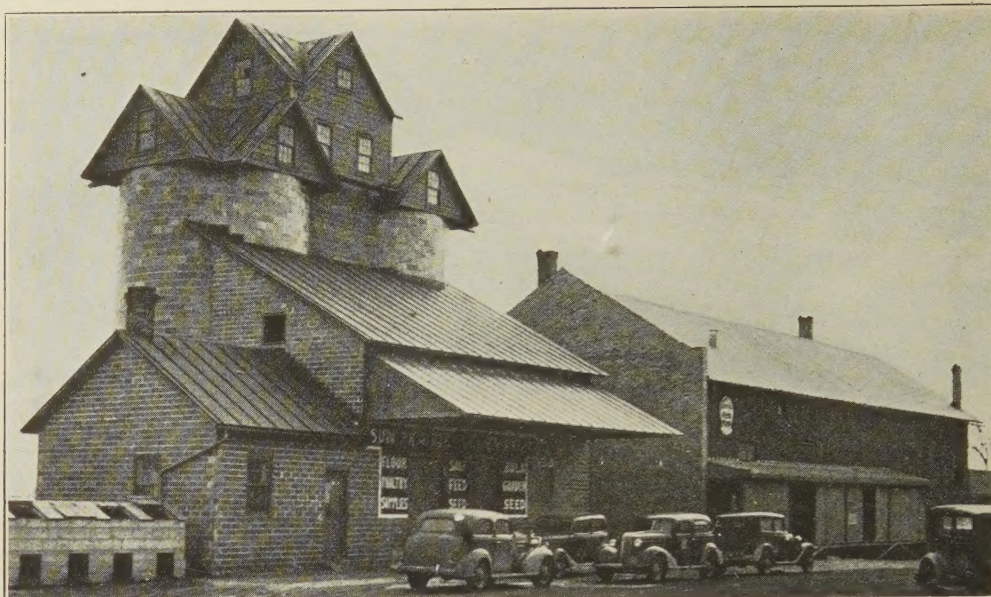
Manager C. P. Zimbrach says that after he had operated it for six weeks and had gotten over the shock of paying \$1,800 for the engine, and \$400 for installing it, to a measurable degree, he realized that it was operating for about one-fourth the cost of the electric power that he formerly used.

"We suffered from a high demand charge for electricity," he said, mentioning \$1.50 per h.p., "but that was not the worst of our troubles. Every once in a while, just when we needed it most to turn out a hurry-up grinding job for a customer, the power would go off. And when an extra heavy load was thrown on the mill, out would go the fuses.

"Now we are saved this annoyance. The diesel starts with gasoline, warms up in about a minute, and switches to the diesel power. From then on the motor purrs along, and has filled every demand we have been able to make upon it for power. Of course, we have to go down in the basement to start the engine, but we have to go down in the basement anyway to change the screens on the hammer mill for a grinding job."

The engine used is an International PD40. It is connected to a 12-inch Kelly-Duplex hammer mill thru several strands of V-belt, and is connected to the flooring with turn-buckles so that it can be shifted to keep the V-belts tight. A long exhaust pipe carries the exhaust outside the building, and sheet-iron trunking from the outside of the building to the air-cleaner on the carburetor brings clean air in from the outside to mix with the fuel oil.

In the absence of line-shafting, motor operation of other machines in the grinding and mixing plant has been continued. These include a 5 h.p. motor on a Triumph corn sheller, and a 5 h.p. motor on the Kelly-Duplex vertical fed mixer. A third 5 h.p. motor continues to operate the leg in the elevator.



Tile Elevator and Warehouse of Sun Prairie Elevator Co., Sun Prairie, Wis.

Hogs Can Utilize Fiber

Swine are not adapted to use of large amounts of bulky, fibrous feeds, yet a certain amount of fiber is desirable even in rations for swine, including growing and fattening pigs, according to Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin 441.

Several experiments conducted at this station demonstrate that if a fibrous feed, like oat hulls, or hay, is finely ground and mixed in the rations, growing and fattening pigs can tolerate a much higher proportion of fiber in their rations than has been thought possible, without reducing gains or quality of carcass. Experiments show pigs on rations containing up to 7.5% fiber made as rapid gains as on check rations containing 4.4% or less of fiber.

IN DRY-LOT RATIONS for growing and fattening pigs, where corn or hominy feed, and the Wisconsin supplemental mixture of 2 parts tankage, 1 part linseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal, plus salt, made up the basal rations, oat mill feed was mixed in amounts of 8, 16, 24 and 32% of the mixtures, all of them being equally well balanced. The rations were hand-fed according to appetite, or self-fed. Also, pigs were given free access to a mineral mixture made of 2 parts ground limestone, 2 parts special steamed bone meal, and 1 part salt.

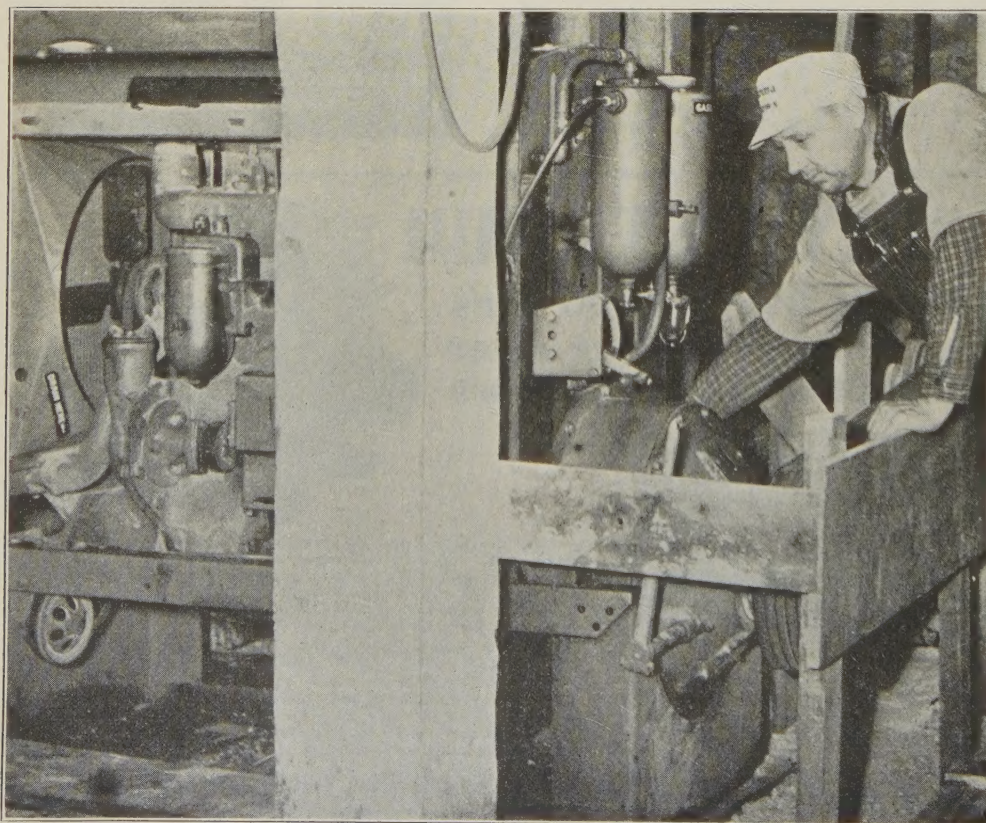
The pigs ate increasingly larger amounts of the ration mixtures, in keeping with the larger proportions of oat mill feed in them. Up to 16% oat mill feed in the rations, or up to an approximately 8% fiber level, the pigs gained as well as on the check rations which contained only 3.3% fiber. On examination after slaughter, the thickness of back fat at these levels of fiber was found to be as large as in the check lots. There were no outstanding differences in the market finish or in the general appearance of the pigs from lots that were fed rations containing up to 9 or 10% fiber in this and other pig feeding experiments.

With increasing fiber levels and a consequently lower "total digestible nutrient" and "net energy" content per unit of the feed mixture, there was an increasingly larger amount of the feed mixture necessary to produce a pound of gain.

In computing the feed value of oat mill feed, it was found that beyond the 16% oat mill feed level, there was a reduced, or more sharply reduced, value for this feed, in terms of the value of the base feeds, primarily corn.

COMPUTING FEED VALUE—Using the five-year average market prices of feeds in the check rations, oat mill feed in replacement of these feeds was found worth 54.9% of the price of corn where this oat product constituted 8% of the ration. Its computed value was 66.5% of the price of corn where the mixture or ration contained 16% of oat mill feed; and 49.1% and 48.1% of the price of corn where as much as 24% and 32% of the oat mill feed was mixed in the rations.

Computations of Values of Loan Wheat tributary to the Kansas City market has been made easier by use of a table compiled by Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, taking note of premiums, discounts, interest and accumulated charges by months, and issued by him as Supplemental Bulletin No. 42.



Manager C. P. Zimbrach Starting Diesel Engine in Warehouse Basement of Sun Prairie Elevator Co., Sun Prairie, Wis.

Feed for Cattle, Sheep and Swine

By J. I. MILLER of Cornell University at Cornell Nutrition School, Ithaca, N. Y.

To be fed properly, meat animals must receive sufficient amounts of energy or total digestible nutrients, protein, minerals and vitamins. The amounts of these nutrients which should be fed will vary widely depending upon many factors. Especially does the kind of meat animal, its age, and the purpose for which it is being fed greatly influence its nutrient requirement.

Roughage alone, even if not of the best quality, will furnish either the entire amount or at least a major part of the total digestible nutrients necessary to maintain beef animals and sheep. Because of this important fact, many tons of roughage, which otherwise would have little value, may be fed profitably to beef cattle and sheep. In fact, in some sections of the country, beef cattle and sheep are raised profitably without the use of any grain. Altho swine are unable to utilize much roughage, the use of some legume hay in winter feeding and good pasture during the summer will result in more profitable pork production.

The ration for fattening animals must be high in total digestible nutrients or net energy. For this reason fattening pigs, lambs, and steers are fed commonly all the grain or other concentrates they will eat. These fattening animals usually consume less roughage than animals fed for other purposes.

The protein requirements of the meat animal varies directly with the age of the animal. The young, rapidly growing baby beef has a higher requirement for protein than the yearling and the two-year-old steer. The mature breeding animal needs only limited amounts since it does not have the protein requirement for growth. The amount of protein required by breeding females for pregnancy is much lower than many livestock feeders believe. Sheep require somewhat more protein than the other meat animals, since they produce wool, a product which is nearly pure protein.

The quality of protein is of importance in feeding meat animals. Swine in particular require protein of excellent quality. For this reason animal by-products, with the exception of blood meal, and fish by-products which furnish excellent quality of protein, are widely used in swine feeding. Numerous nitrogen-balance experiments conducted at the Cornell Station with lambs have shown that sheep may do well on protein which would be of low value for swine and rats.

All meat animals should be fed rations ample in calcium and phosphorus. The use of some legume roughage or roughage grown on calcium-rich soil for feeding sheep and beef cattle furnishes the necessary calcium. Fattening sheep and beef animals are more likely to suffer from a calcium deficiency than other classes of stock, since they consume comparatively small amounts of roughage. Supplementing the ration with the common high-protein feeds rich in phosphorus, such as linseed and cottonseed meal, supplies the phosphorus requirements. Swine fed rations in which the protein supplement is of animal or fish sources do not suffer from either a calcium or a phosphorus deficiency. There is more commonly a calcium deficiency in swine feeding than phosphorus, since cereal grains, the chief feeds for swine, furnish practically all the phosphorus required.

Iodine may be lacking in the ration in some sections where the soil is deficient in iodine. New York State is not an iodine deficient area. Common salt should be furnished according to the desires of the animals.

Beef cattle and sheep suffer less from vitamin deficiencies than swine. This is due to the fact that they consume large amounts of roughage which furnish vitamins A and D, the vitamins

most likely to be lacking in rations for livestock. Only when the roughage fed is unusually low in vitamin A does a deficiency of this vitamin occur. A deficiency of vitamin D rarely occurs, since beef calves and lambs are usually born in the spring and receive plenty of sunlight from birth. Fall pigs, on the other hand, may not receive sufficient vitamin A in the ration and may not be out in the open enough to get sufficient vitamin D. The use of bright, well-cured alfalfa hay or other legume hay in rations for pigs, not on pasture, prevents a deficiency of both vitamins A and D.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue, Alcohol Tax Unit, reports use of 18,087,000 bus. corn, 4,912,000 bus. barley, and 5,495,000 bus. rye in production of alcohol and distilled spirits during 1938; 7,423,000 bus. corn, 51,823,000 bus. barley, in production of fermented malt liquors. A total of 25,510,000 bus. corn, and 56,735,000 bus. barley were consumed in production of these products in 1938.

Hogs Utilize Fresh Brewers' Grain in Ration

Fresh brewers' grains were used as a pig food in experiments at Wye, reported by V. C. Fishwick, in the *Journal of the Institute of Brewing*. Says the report:

In trials comparing the rate and efficiency of gain of groups of pigs (initial weight about 85 lb.) receiving a standard ration for bacon pigs with a comparable group receiving two parts of the above ration plus one part of fresh brewers' grain, the former group made average gains of 88.8 lb. per pig and consumed 4.03 lb. of meal per pound of live weight gain, while the latter group averaged 82.4 lb. of gain per pig and consumed 3.72 lb. of meal plus 1.83 lb. of brewers' grain per pound of gain.

None of the carcasses from the lots receiving the brewers' grain graded soft, indicating that, when properly balanced, brewers' grain has no detrimental effect on the quality of the fat.

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is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

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The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
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32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18	610	19	620	20	630	21	640	22
650	20	660	21	670	22	680	23	690	24
700	22	710	23	720	24	730	25	740	26
750	23	760	24	770	25	780	26	790	27
800	25	810	26	820	27	830	28	840	29
850	26	860	27	870	28	880	29	890	30
900	27	910	28	920	29	930	30	940	31
950	28	960	29	970	30	980	31	990	32
1000	30	1010	31	1020	32	1030	33	1040	34
1050	31	1060	32	1070	33	1080	34	1090	35
1100	32	1110	33	1120	34	1130	35	1140	36
1150	33	1160	34	1170	35	1180	36	1190	37
1200	34	1210	35	1220	36	1230	37	1240	38
1250	35	1260	36	1270	37	1280	38	1290	39
1300	36	1310	37	1320	38	1330	39	1340	40
1350	37	1360	38	1370	39	1380	40	1390	41
1400	38	1410	39	1420	40	1430	41	1440	42
1450	39	1460	40	1470	41	1480	42	1490	43
1500	40	1510	41	1520	42	1530	43	1540	44
1550	41	1560	42	1570	43	1580	44	1590	45
1600	42	1610	43	1620	44	1630	45	1640	46
1650	43	1660	44	1670	45	1680	46	1690	47
1700	44	1710	45	1720	46	1730	47	1740	48
1750	45	1760	46	1770	47	1780	48	1790	49
1800	46	1810	47	1820	48	1830	49	1840	50
1850	47	1860	48	1870	49	1880	50	1890	51
1900	48	1910	49	1920	50	1930	51	1940	52
1950	49	1960	50	1970	51	1980	52	1990	53
2000	50	2010	51	2020	52	2030	53	2040	54
2050	51	2060	52	2070	53	2080	54	2090	55
2100	52	2110	53	2120	54	2130	55	2140	56
2150	53	2160	54	2170	55	2180	56	2190	57
2200	54	2210	55	2220	56	2230	57	2240	58
2250	55	2260	56	2270	57	2280	58	2290	59
2300	56	2310	57	2320	58	2330	59	2340	60

900 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.50, plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

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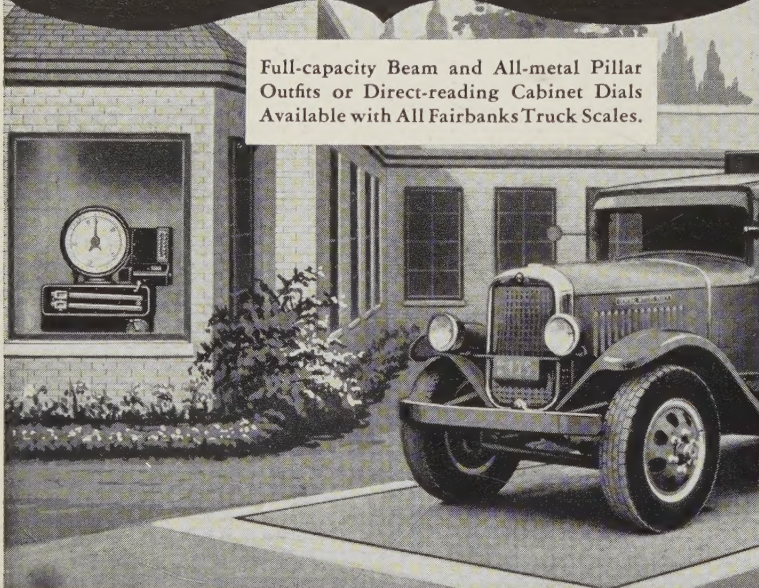
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